



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

NEAR OR FAR
IS THE SAME
TO YOU
WHEN YOU USE
LAZARUS'
BIFOCAL GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,237

號七十三百二第第

日十二月三年亥癸

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5TH, 1923.

六拜禮

號五月五年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A NEW SPECIALITY
BASS LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot
climates, lighter than the
well-known Red Triangle.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 75.

SPORTING.

SPORTING GUNS by W. W. GREENER
and other makers—British, French and
American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES
of all descriptions.

Sportmen are cordially invited to inspect
Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT
now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-B, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

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Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
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Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.20 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "

12.40 " " Non stop " 10 " "
12.47 " " Stopping " 10 " "
12.57 " " Non stop " 10 " "
1.04 " " Stopping " 10 " "
1.13 " " Non stop " 10 " "
1.20 " " Stopping " 10 " "
1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " " 15 " "
3.30 " " 7.10 " " 10 " "
7.20 " " Non stop " 10 " "
7.27 " " Stopping " 10 " "
7.37 " " Non stop " 10 " "
7.44 " " Stopping " 10 " "
7.54 " " Non stop " 10 " "
8.01 " " Stopping " 10 " "
8.10 " " Stopping " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.20 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. " 15 " "

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 Midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.20 a.m. to 8.20 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "
4.30 " " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 7.10 " " 10 " "
7.20 " " Non stop " 10 " "
7.27 " " Stopping " 10 " "
7.37 " " Non stop " 10 " "
7.44 " " Stopping " 10 " "
7.54 " " Non stop " 10 " "
8.01 " " Stopping " 10 " "
8.10 " " Stopping " 10 " "

SPECIAL CARS.
By ARRANGEMENT at the COMPANY'S
OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VOUX ROAD.
May, 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All services to be cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000
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JUST RECEIVED.

J. & F. Martell Brandy Flasks with Aluminium Cup attached.

Each flask guaranteed to contain over three ounces of very old Pale Martell's XXX Cognac.

A Boon to Travellers, Sportsmen, &c.

Price per flask duty paid ... \$0.75.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Tel. Central No. 135.

HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

ICE CREAM.

The following flavours may be had in Brick-Form on 24 Hours Notice:-

Vanilla	Coffee	Lemon
Strawberry	Neapolitan	Chocolate
	Raspberry	

all

\$2.00 per Quart Brick.

Deliciously Cooling and Refreshing.

Made at our Farm under expert European supervision and from Ingredients of Highest Quality only.

W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

has opened Business at

ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING.

Queen's Road Central.

2nd Floor.

[785]

YE OLDE PRINTERIE, LTD.

HAVE REMOVED TO

14 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone 3797.

Y. C. LABRUM, Manager.

[793]

REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the Public of Hongkong that We have removed to Corner of POTTINGER STREET and DES VCEUX ROAD Next to Fire Brigade Station.

NIKKO.

28th February, 1923.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1923

With Index Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

THE NEW FREEMAN REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 For Rheumatism, No. 2 For Gout, No. 3 For Gravel.
Solely Prepared by the FREEMAN REMEDY CO., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Solely Prepared by the FREEMAN REMEDY CO., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Solely Prepared by the FREEMAN REMEDY CO., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

"A NEW RASPUTIN."
GERMAN IMPOSTOR'S CAREER.

A sentence of twenty-one months' imprisonment passed at Oldenburg on March 24th temporarily checked the career of the most remarkable and successful of the many "Messiahs" who have cropped up in Germany since the war. Louis Häusser has been called "a new Rasputin," and though the term is liable to misinterpretation, there are no doubt points of resemblance between him and the "strange being" who, during the first years of the war, was the most powerful personality in Russia. If there had been in Germany a court like that of Tsar Nicholas, Häusser might to-day have been sitting in the seats of the mighty instead of in gaol, whether he has been brought rather by defiance of the authority of the State than by pretensions to divine attributes. As he is only 42, and his temporary eclipse will probably serve but to stimulate the zeal of his disciples, he will certainly be heard of again, and in any case his extraordinary record is worthy of a permanent place in the world's chronicle of imposture and credulity.

Born in modest circumstances in a little Würtemberg town, Häusser at the age of 18, against the wishes of his parents, emigrated to London, but a year later moved to Paris. Here he married a Frenchwoman known for her beauty, who brought him a dowry of 100,000fr., and speedily blossomed out into a prosperous commission agent, partner in a champagne factory, and owner of bottling offices in Switzerland. Already at that time the Berlin police and several German chambers of commerce issued notices warning manufacturers against the bogus exhibitions organised by him, which sold worthless "diplomas" at high prices. That did not, however, prevent him from living many years on an extravagant footing. He had a large, luxuriously furnished flat in the most fashionable quarter of the city, and was a regular visitor to Trouville and Interlaken during the seasons there. The war put an end to his profits, and he squandered his accumulated savings on the neutral soil of Switzerland, where he is said also to have run up debts to a total of 400,000fr. At the end of his resources, Häusser underwent a process of "conversion" and became a itinerant preacher. Attired in a monkish hair robe and sandals, his tall, athletic figure attracted attention wherever he went. A long, flowing beard, carefully groomed, and locks falling about his shoulders emphasised the distinction of his handsome features. But his doctrines soon brought him into conflict with the Swiss police, and after serving a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment for resisting their intervention he was expelled from the country.

"YOUR MASTER."

That was in the spring of 1919, and when Häusser crossed the frontier into Germany he found people's minds prepared by the disillusionments of the war and the peace for the reception of almost any kind of religious quackery. In enormous placards he announced that he was "the truth, the life, the saviour," and the public of the South German towns flocked to his meetings, though exorbitant prices were charged for admission. He realised that there are circumstances in which nothing succeeds like impudence, and instead of flattering his audiences he reviled them with lofty contempt, calling them dogs, pigs, asses, and vipers. At the same time he assured them that he alone could save them not only from their zoological conditions and the unpleasant consequences of the war, but also from all the ills to which their eternal souls were heir. But Bavaria was not a favourable spot for religious innovations. The Catholic Church became uneasy, and Häusser was given notice to move on.

His next chief point of attack was Leipzig, where the largest hall in the city was crowded by those eager to hear him. A fervent community gathered round him, adopted his methods of dress and coiffure, and tried desperately to pluck out the heart of his new gospel. But here too, he soon had trouble with the police and found himself once more in gaol. Undeterred, he wrote to the faithful from his prison: "Your master, the saviour, curses the Sodom and Gomorrah of Leipzig. I, the truth, cannot be suppressed, checked, or eliminated. I am who I am, the deliverer, friend, and saviour of all. All Germany and the whole world will acknowledge me. I live, weave, and am the truth."

Shaking off the dust of Leipzig from his feet, Häusser continued his march northwards. By the time he reached Berlin he was figuring mainly as "the apostle of chastity who was going to teach mankind to overcome its sexuality." Here, too, he made his inevitable appearance in criminal courts, and in reply to the judge's order to take his place in the dock sternly declared, "The time is at hand when no one but myself will command." The actual charge against him was that of swindling a paper which he had refused to pay for one of his advertisements. It appeared that in such cases he was accustomed to tell his creditors that they would receive their money from heaven as miraculous powers. The further he travelled the more fantastic and profane his professions became. At Hamburg, he started a paper which he called after himself, *The Häusser*, and for which he demanded the then extravagant price of 1,000 marks. In this publication, in which he called himself "the President of the United States of Europe," he announced that he had secured as literary contributors Michael Kohlhaas (sixteenth century Brandenburg rebel), John Huss, Nietzsche, Robespierre, and Jesus of Nazareth.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHIPS.
SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT OF MODERN VESSELS.

Speak of the scientific equipment of modern ships and you immediately think of wireless telegraphy as the first and most important of all modern inventions used at sea, writes a correspondent to *The Navy*.

It is by far, and you realise it when you sit at the breakfast table of some old tramp steamer far out on the lonely waters of the South Pacific and receive the news that you have become the father of twins born exactly four hours ago, in London. But it is not only wireless that counts, there are scores of new ideas in the ships of to-day, every one of considerable value in keeping the ships going on the shortest distance, and so keeping expenses down and profits up. Take speed-finding methods, for instance. Years ago the navigator used the "Dutchman's Log," which was the simple process of throwing overboard a luscious object and counting the seconds the vessel took to pass it; obviously a method sully lacking in accuracy, but they hadn't a better way to do it. To-day the officer of the watch switches on the electric distance recorder and sees the miles ticking off in tenths as the ship travels through the water.

If the ancient mariner wanted to know the depth of water under his ship's bottom, a very necessary precaution, he stopped the ship, took a huge piece of lead, threw it overboard, and when it touched bottom, a thing he was never quite sure of, he pulled it in and measured the length of line attached. The whole operation needed a half dozen men and occupied anything up to half an hour. If it was practised frequently, as it should have been, the vessel lost miles of distance and no end of valuable time. Nowadays they don't do things like that. One man only and a fraction of the time is required now. Vessels travelling at sixteen knots can take accurate soundings every minute or two: a motor driven machine and a heavy sinker carrying a glass tube which shows the depth by the pressure of water. Hand-ported wire is used and immediately the sinker touches bottom, the depth is known on the bridge.

THE NEW WAY.
Look where you will in the modern steamship on every hand there is advancement of ideas: labour saving, rapidity of action, and, above all, safety first, is shown in the scores of new ways there are of doing nearly everything. On the bridge, one's eyes are kept for every two minutes sound the alarm in for every two minutes glass windows which are always closed in spite of driving sleet and rain; rapidly revolving rays of light showing every movement of the engines; telephones to every part of the ship; miniature replicas of every navigational light in the ship; instruments which give the distance from a passing object in yards; and a host of other things. Down in the engine-room there is no end to the gauges, apart from oil burning turbine engines, for showing amount of fuel remaining in the storage tanks, torsion meters giving the horse-power going along the propeller shafts, and no end of other wonderful ideas all striving for one end—speed and reliability with a minimum of danger. Upon the boat deck tremendous strides have been made. No longer does it require half the ship's company to laboriously hoist a lifeboat only to find that it requires the other half to swing her outwards and into the water. Now it is a very different story; two men with the greatest ease can lift, swing outboard and lower into the water the heaviest boat on board, capable of carrying forty persons. Going to sea isn't the precarious business it used to be, since brains and enterprise combined together to make some much needed alterations.

A MISSING BRIDE.

That, in spite of this and similar extravagances, Häusser was extending his sway over a class of people of good social position was suddenly proved in a very curious way. A few weeks ago, just as the Ruhr occupation was beginning, thirty papers published an advertisement announcing his engagement to the daughter of Admiral von Pöhl, who commanded the German High Seas Fleet at the opening of the war. If the notice had not been printed in French it would have attracted comparatively little attention, but such a preference for "enemy language" at a time when it was even being expunged from the glossary of the kitchen was quite a stir. This was greatly increased when the president of the Naval Officers' League sent a long communication to the Press explaining the circumstances of the betrothal. From this it appeared that Fraulein Pöhl had been keeping house for her widowed brother-in-law, Count Adolf Bothmer, a member of a very old and well-known family, who was one of Häusser's disciples, and had there fallen under the spell of "the new Christ."

Neither she nor her mother had had anything to do with the publication of the advertisement. By "appropriate treatment" it had been possible "to break the tremendously strong influence of Häusser" to induce her to "flee" from her brother-in-law's house and take refuge in a sanatorium. A wild hunt by Häusser after his missing bride eventually resulted in the apostle and a number of his disciples being confined in an asylum at Langenhagen, in order that their sanity might be tested. They were, however, too tough a job for the wardens of that institution, who, after Häusser, armed with a knife and backed up by eighteen of his followers, violently resisted an attempt to enforce the regulations, had them removed to a more experienced asylum at Hildesheim. There similar scenes took place, but when the wardens were reinforced by police Häusser gradually became "normal," and after a time was set at liberty. No sooner had he recovered his freedom than he set to work to rally his devotees, and, having discovered where Fraulein Pöhl was hiding, attempted with their assistance to "storm" the sanatorium. The accusations on which he has been condemned seem to have been connected with this exploit, though a very brief telegram printed in one of this morning's Berlin papers does not give a clear idea of their character. There has also been talk of a charge of stealing the plate of Count Bothmer, who is understood to have been recovered from Häusserism, but this appears to be still pending.

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Yours faithfully,
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HONGKONG.

OUR FUTURE IN SPORT. WHAT LORD HARRIS THINKS.

Mr. R. C. Reed writing in the "Daily Mail" says:-

With the possible exception of Lord Hawke no one has done more for our national game of cricket than Lord Harris. Born, Oxford, Kent, and England, all alike have benefited by his prowess with the bat and his remarkably safe pair of hands in the field. A stylish, attractive bat, with brilliant strokes and great driving power, few batsmen have performed better against fast bowling than he, while little or nothing that he could get to with those long arms of his has ever escaped him.

Lord Harris is emphatically not of those who believe in the demerit of British sport, and he does not read into our recent defeats a sign of decline.

He thinks that we are as good as ever we were, but that other nations are better than they were. They have been taught by us for so long that they are now beginning to profit by our teaching and example; and whereas years ago we were only called on to compete against novices from a few countries, we are now compelled to enter the lists against the world's athletes, who have attained a great degree of proficiency in the several branches of sport. In the circumstances Lord Harris does not see how we can hope to keep our old-time supremacy in all games, but, he as says, this does not mean that we are declining.

British eyes, he thinks, are as keen, British limbs are as supple and active as ever they were, and he cannot see any reason why they should not continue so. At the same time there is no reason, in his view, why other countries should not be able to produce individuals and teams of athletes every whit as good as our own. It is therefore only natural to expect that we shall have to fight hard now, and harder still in the future, to hold our own.

But Lord Harris is of the opinion that those well-known qualities of the British athlete—grit, vim, determination, courage, and indomitable perseverance—may be relied on to keep us in the forefront of the nations of the world. That calmness of the English nature which is so helpful on all occasions where nerve is required, and also great national asset, will probably pull us through contests in the future as it has done in the past.

In some races this trait or characteristic is even more marked than it is in our own, and Lord Harris instances the Dutch, who, though more phlegmatic than we are, showed themselves when need arose, quite capable of taking a leading position in the world. This calmness, together with activity and experience, has produced in the Anglo-Saxon race a very athletic nation, and Lord Harris sees no reason why these qualities should fail us now.

It may be, of course, that we shall get into a bad style of playing our games, but failure will show that it is a bad style, and it will be eradicated—at least it will be eradicated if we are able to learn the lessons of failure. Defeat has its greatest value, or ought to have, in teaching us wherein our failure lies, and although by nature we are a very conservative race, Lord Harris has sufficient confidence in the ability of Englishmen not only to remedy their faults, but also to profit by anything the foreigner has to teach.

In cricket, which is the game he knows most about, and in which, therefore, on which he is best qualified to express an opinion, he can see nothing approaching decadence. Recent Australian victories are not, he thinks, proof of our decline. The Australians, as he points out, have always been good cricketers from the very first, and it may well have been that the last team from the Antipodes was better than any which we could put into the field.

Where Lord Harris thinks we have possibly made a mistake is in not playing a few young cricketers, and he considers that a judicious infusion of new blood will soon put us right again.

OXFORD'S DOUBLE TRIUMPH.

The Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge this year attracted more people than ever in the past. Oxford were never behind after the start and won by three-quarters of a length in 20 mins. 54 secs. after a really great race. The crews dined afterwards at a very learned club in St. James's-street, where, contrary to the expectation of some of the older members, no damage was done.

It was a great day for Oxford University, who have not fared well against Cambridge University since the war. It is believed that they have won the Chess Match on several occasions, and they have certainly won the Lacrosse Match, but March 24th last was the first day on which they have won a first-class match against Cambridge for many years. And then to rub things in, they won two, for, in addition, to the Boat Race, they won the Sports at Queen's Club by seven events to four.

But the Sports will be remembered not as the year of Oxford victory but as the year of Mr. H. M. Abraham's "records." Old dogs cannot quite remember when Mr. Abraham went up to Cambridge, but it is many years ago. Within four years he has won more events against Oxford than have ever been won before. He has also created a new "record" for the long jump by clearing 23ft. 7in. But it was his running in the Quarter of a Mile which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The Pole Jumping was much admired, but the greatest admiration of the afternoon was expressed for the Scottish Pipers, who played their pipes while certain men were trying to heave a weight about the Queen's Club ground. The Pipers attracted the more attention and skirled merrily in spite of the bombardment which ended in an Oxford victory in the weight-putting contest.

TELEPHONES AND DISEASES.

In the House of Commons, asked whether disease is spread by means of mouthpieces of telephones, Mr. N. Chamberlain stated that he was advised that there was no definite evidence to show that disease is spread in this way. As the result of bacteriological inquiries made in Great Britain and abroad some few years ago it was held that the transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis through the medium of the telephone mouthpieces was practically impossible.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, Friday, May 4th.

Business on the local market has not been quite so active during the week under review, and the turnover has only been on a moderate scale. Prices in most cases have shown a tendency to weaken, and prospective buyers of both speculative and investment stocks are holding off for lower rates.

There is nothing of importance to report from the North, the market in Shanghai being practically unchanged.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have weakened somewhat with sales made down to \$1,125 and further shares obtainable at this rate. The London quotation is 2130 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions were dealt in early in the week at \$235, but the market has since declined to \$230. Cantoners were done at \$625 and continue in request. There are enquiries for North China at Tls. 138, Yangtses at \$24 and Hongkong Firms at \$405. China Firms at \$137 have not come to business.

Shipping.—Transactions have been made in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$403. "Star" Ferries have changed hands at \$331. Douglas Steamships have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$60. Deferred Indes at \$230 are lifeless.

Refineries.—China Sugars have rided to \$245 at which buyers prevail. Malabons at \$61 have not moved.

Dock, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were negotiated to some extent to \$169, but the demand has slackened. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been neglected and business has been done under the quoted rate of \$180. Shanghai Docks have been bought at Tls. 103 to Tls. 104. Hongkong Wharves have strengthened and could be placed at Tls. 212. New Engineerings were put through at Tls. 91 but have since lapsed to a nominal quotation.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands fell away during the week to \$405, but have since regained strength and business has been done at \$410. Humphreys Estates have fluctuated between \$201 to \$203. Central Estates are wanted at \$400 and Kowloon Lands at \$76. Hongkong Land Reclamations at \$103 and Hongkong Hotels at \$29.35 and \$29.20 for the Old and New shares respectively are nominal.

Oils and Mining.—Shell Transports have changed hands at \$7.6 and continue in request. Langkats have been booked at Tls. 321 to Tls. 321, but close a shade easier. Deals have been made in Raubs at gradually hardening rates up to \$71. Kailans have been taken off the market at \$3.6 and more are wanted at this figure. There are buyers of Trenchs at \$24 and Bagnets at P.31. Ural Caspians at 12/3 are lifeless.

Electric Companies.—A strong demand for China Lights improved the price to \$101 and 10.10, but this was not maintained and the market has since eased off to \$15.99 and \$15.1 for the Old and New shares respectively. Hongkong Trams mark a further rise with sales made up to \$29. Hongkong Electrics have come to business at \$34 to \$34.1, but close with sellers at the former rate. Macao Electrics are asked for at \$37.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have declined somewhat with sales made down to Tls. 131. Orientals have been sold at Tls. 8. Shanghai Cottons are enquired for at Tls. 106.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have eased somewhat during the week, and after sales at \$27, they are obtainable at \$25. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$27. Green Island Cements were placed up to \$269, but have since lapsed to a nominal quotation. Hongkong Ropes were taken off the market at \$45, but shares are to be had at the close at \$44. Union Waterboats have changed hands at \$18. Watsons have been dealt in to a fair extent up to \$18.03. Canton Ties have been booked at \$9.09 and continue in demand. Hongkong Engineering and Constructions are wanted at \$5.50 after sales at \$5.00. Hongkong Realty's have come to business at \$21. There are buyers of Steel Foundries at \$121. Peak Trams at \$111. Wm. Jewells at \$25 and Lane, Crawfords at \$152.

Forward Settlement Days.—28th May (Monday), 26th June (Tuesday), and 27th July (Friday), 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/4 and on Shanghai, BENJAMIN AND POTTS, Share and General Brokers.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 4th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,120 s.
Union Insurances	237 s.
China Sugars	215 b.
Hongkong Lands	407 b.
Central Estates	90 b.
Humphreys Estates	21 s.
Cements	291 s.
China Providents	21 s.
Dairy Farms	291 s.
Hongkong Electrics	34 s.
Hongkong Trams	29 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers.	

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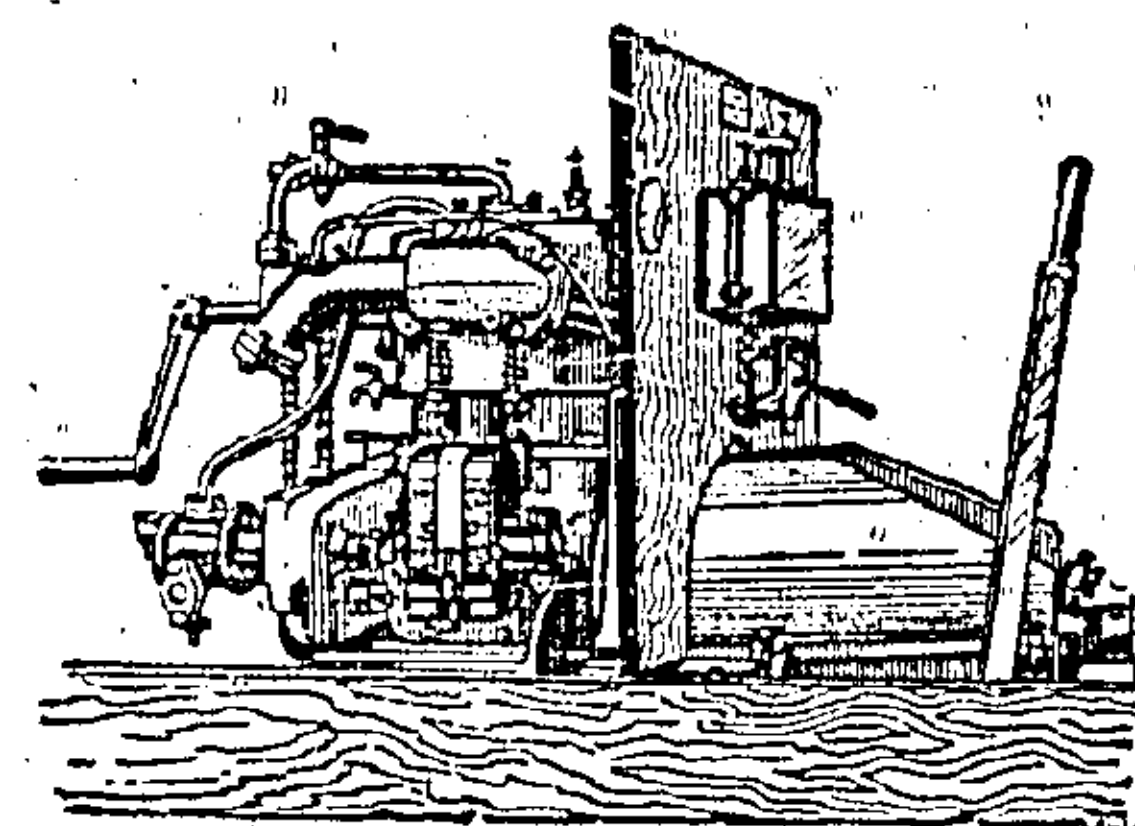
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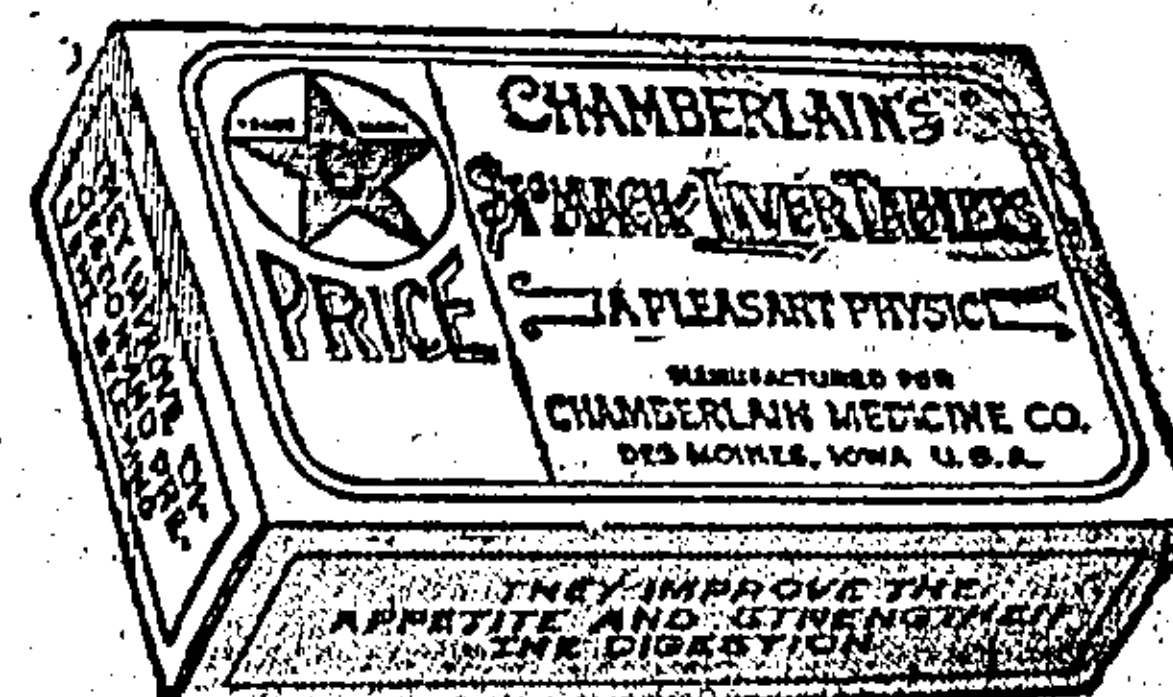


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THE COLLAPSE AT TSINGTAO. A HOPELESS OUTLOOK.

The following notes by a special correspondent chiefly on the state of the Police at Tsingtao are sufficiently startling in themselves, says the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking), but they have an added significance in view of the suggestion, at the close of the article, that other departments of the administration are about as inefficient.

In April 1922, when the preparations were made for the re-establishment of a Chinese Administration at Tsingtao, Dr. C. T. Wang, then in charge of the re-organization of the Tsingtao Administration, appointed a foreign expert as Inspector of the Railway Police and Chief Military Instructor, for the Police Training School at Fangtze. Two Companies of the Peking "Pao An Tai" were also sent to serve as guards along the Railway. The general conduct and behaviour of these men has been excellent, and they performed their duties admirably under very difficult circumstances. This was no doubt, partly because the advice of the foreign Inspector and Chief Military Instructor, as to their duties, control and management, was, in those early days, always taken and if possible followed.

Before long, however, difficulties presented themselves. The Military Instructor's plans of training were ignored, and he was allowed no direct authority, even to correct the flagrant errors, and his remonstrances to the Chief of the Training School and even to Dr. C. T. Wang himself, were without effect. When 600 of the locally recruited police were "graduated" from the school in November, 1922, the Chief Military Instructor had to report to Dr. Wang that only 200 were, in the Instructor's opinion, qualified for serious work. It was noted as a curious fact that the great majority of these 200 were paratively well trained men were Manchus, descendants of the Manchu garrison troops at Chingchowfu.

When the actual transfer of the Administration of Tsingtao was effected, the following forces were sent down to police Tsingtao:

- (1) The above-mentioned 600 men from the Fangtze School;
- (2) 1,000 soldiers from Tsinanfu, uniformed as police, but as unprepared for police duties as one would expect the average Chinese soldier to be;
- (3) 200 men locally recruited at the last moment, with no training whatever;
- (4) 100 so-called Water Police, trained for a few months in Chiefo.

Of these 2,000 men not more than 200 were really fit for their duties. The equipment was also inadequate. The 600 men from Fangtze had 300 rifles amongst them, and most of these were useless. At a shooting practice held a few days before the transfer of the Administration, it was found that in most of the rifles the empty cartridge cases jammed in the barrel after each shot, and the rifles consequently could not be reloaded until after several minutes' hard work. The authorities realized the futility and danger of sending down such a badly equipped force to Tsingtao, and they applied to the Japanese Government for the purchase of new rifles, but these new rifles were not supplied until after the 10th December, the force that came down on the 1st December to take over the policing of Tsingtao being consequently practically unarmed, and only a small part of it fit for service. This is kept in mind, for it appears quite clear that if the Chinese authorities had taken the trouble to train and equip the police force properly, which certainly could have been done, the subsequent disgraceful episode would never have occurred.

These episodes are notorious: how the bandits simply over-run Tsingtao, and how the Chinese officials, during the first few days, displayed nothing but cowardice and inefficiency. Exactly what negotiations took place between the Chinese authorities, the Tsingtao Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the bandits is not known, nor is it known exactly what part the Japanese, officially or unofficially, played; but it is common knowledge that the transfer had to be postponed from the 1st to the 10th of December, and that the bandits had to be bribed to keep quiet by being enrolled in the army. For a month or so the ex-bandits kept quiet, but one day some of them had a serious row with some Chinese and Japanese in an auction room, when several people were wounded, a Japanese policeman being amongst the number. The Japanese community became excited, and the Governor had to banish the ex-bandits to Fangtze. There they have made a lot of trouble, and it is evident they constitute a menace to the safety of the Railway. It is not to be expected that the 20 or 30 railway police at Fangtze station can effectively protect the Railway against 1,000 ruffians.

It was taken for granted that, after the first excitement of the transfer had died down, the Chinese authorities would set to work and do their very best to regain their lost reputation. The Governor, General Hsiung Ping-chi, appointed an Inspector of Police, the same foreigner who had tried to train the police for their duties and had been so thwarted; but the Inspector received no instructions whatever regarding his work, and it was only after a month's perching that he received "permission" to report to the Chief of Police what he considered to be the deficiencies of the force, whether in the performance of its duties or in its general behaviour. But even this was a useless concession, for the Inspector's reports were neglected, no notice was taken either of his advice or of his criticism; and the result is the present deplorable condition of the Tsingtao police force: (1) the uniforms of the force are in rags; (2) the new rifles are rapidly becoming as unserviceable as the old ones; (3) the police fail hopelessly in the regulation of the traffic; (4) there is no discipline, the members of the force smoking cigarettes whilst on duty and passing the time by chatting with any chance acquaintance who happens to pass by; (5) there are constant complaints of rudeness and incivility both to Chinese and to foreigners, especially the latter; (6) the whole machinery of the Police Administration is patently slow and inefficient.

The faulty administration of the police is a matter that forces itself upon everybody; but there is reason to believe, and indeed abundant evidence, that other departments are in no better case. Some time after as—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WATER POLICE SEAMEN CHARGED WITH THEFT. A MA CHEUK SET.

As the result of a complaint made to the Water Police Station by a man named Ng Ki Pong, three seamen employed in the Water Police were brought before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday morning and charged with the theft of a set of *ma cheuk* from the man who made the complaint.

According to Inspector Spear the first defendant (the coxswain of the launch) denied all knowledge of the affair; the second defendant (a seaman) blamed the engineer; and the third defendant (the engineer) blamed the first defendant (the coxswain). The missing set of *ma cheuk* was found in the engine room of the launch.

The alleged theft is supposed to have taken place during the search of a passenger sampan in the harbour.

The case was remanded to Wednesday, the defendant, being allowed bail of \$200 each.

THE PERSISTENCE OF PLAGUE INDIA'S EXPERIENCE.

Plague has now been epidemic in India for upwards of thirty years, says the *Englishman*. Although the decline of mortality in certain years has raised hopes that the disease was gradually dying out, these hopes have been repeatedly dashed by a subsequent rise in mortality. No effective preventive measure seems yet to have been devised. No doubt a great many lives have been saved by timely inoculation, but this precaution is only resorted to when an outbreak appears imminent. The result is that, though plague may disappear for a time from a given area, there is no guarantee against its reappearance. It may be doubted, however, whether inoculation could be carried out on so vast a scale as to ensure immunity for the whole of India. Even if we accept the theory, which we believe is still disputed, that plague is essentially a rat-borne disease, there appears little prospect of finally exterminating India's rat population. All that can be done, therefore, is to extend inoculation as far as possible and to restrict the outbreak in a particular area. Fortunately, the adoption of such measures is less opposed now-a-days than when plague first became epidemic. When first introduced they too often led to riot and bloodshed. But the terrible toll taken by plague during the past three decades, together perhaps with the spread of education, has inclined the people not only to submit to preventive measures but to welcome them. Nevertheless, they have not succeeded in preventing its recurrence. No means has yet been devised for rendering a town or district permanently immune.

If the "disease survey" recently suggested by the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine were carried out it might be found possible to restrict the prevalence of plague to certain areas with the hope of finally exterminating it. "Meanwhile," experience has shown that the disease only assumes epidemic form at particular seasons and though liable to break out anywhere in India is generally most virulent in certain provinces. The most severe outbreaks have generally occurred between October and June. The disease shows a distinct tendency to decline as the monsoon approaches, to revive during the cold weather, and to reach its maximum in April. This is borne out by the recent experience of Delhi, where it may be hoped that the outbreak has reached its peak, and is about to decline. As plague, in its outbreak, is a cold weather disease it is not surprising that the greatest sufferers hitherto have been the United Provinces and the Punjab, where, of course, the hot weather sets in later than elsewhere. Its prevalence during the monsoon helps to explain the comparative immunity of the damp province of Bengal. It is significant that plague has never been very severe in Calcutta. It is equally significant that the present outbreak in this city is confined to the congested area of Durra Bazar.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Harbort & Co.'s latest Piece Goods Market Report says:—

Our market has ruled quiet during the week under review, and the volume of business transacted has been small. Japanese goods have been moving more freely in view of the rumoured boycott and merchants having been endeavouring to get their stocks to the consuming areas in the anticipation of the embargo on their shipment which would follow if the boycott should become a "fait accompli."

In addition to the shortage of medium quality Whites commented upon in our recent issues stocks of English Grey Shetlands are now reaching a low ebb and efforts at replacement which have been made during the last week have revealed a difference of approximately 10 per cent. between buyers and sellers.

Fair clearances are recorded for the River and Northern ports, but owing to unsettled conditions Szechwan has remained inactive and telegraphic advices have been received to suspend shipments.

summing office the new Governor "re-organized" the administration. The main result of this re-organization was that most of the well educated, capable and efficient men, whose appointment has been the work of Dr. C. T. Wang, were removed and succeeded by out-and-out incompetents, the friends of General Hsiung Ping-chi. The results are obvious everywhere. The secret of our ultimate success? While we admire the marble halls in which we are guests to-day, we know that, just as in war it is the spirit of the man who handles the mighty modern weapons which really counts, so in the commercial arena, it is the spirit of the man who works in.

CHARTERED BANK'S NEW BUILDING AT SHANGHAI. OPENING CEREMONY.

"No one had any idea of its beauty until coming inside it." These words of a speaker at the opening of the magnificent new home of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, by Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, on Saturday last, says the *N.C. Daily News*, must have summed up the impressions of the huge gathering at the ceremony. The Italian marble interior is severe and dignified, practically without ornamentation, but the effect is altogether striking. The same note of simplicity is a feature of the exterior, but there are carved keystones to ground floor windows representing India, Australia and China, the last mentioned being over the entrance doorway of offices on the north side. The Chartered Bank being the senior foreign bank in the Settlement, gains heads, representing the first Sign of Zodiac, are incorporated in the design. Lions' heads on the handsome bronze lamp brackets on each side of the entrance are emblematic of the British nationality of the bank.

The bronze entrance gates are very fine examples of the British workmanship. Their design is Oriental in feeling, but in detail Greek, the motives being the same as used in the banking hall. Shell-shaped brackets on all sides of the columns inside the building are not least prominent features. The lights themselves are hidden and the rays thrown upwards. With the exception of the woodwork, the whole of the wall, floors and ceiling lining in the banking hall came from England. The marble is Italian, but was worked in London. A colossal ceiling came out in sections from Rome, as well as the architraves and other decorations.

The big crowd of foreigners and Chinese assembled inside the new building at 11.30 a.m. Mr. Sidney Barton was presented with a golden key with which to open the building. Mr. H. Richardson, managing director of Messrs. Trollope and Colls (Far East), Ltd., the contractors, in making the presentation, stated that the completion of the edifice marked one more step in the development of Shanghai, as well as a further testimony to British enterprise and progress.

After this ceremony, the guests entered the building to hear a number of interesting speeches and honour the appropriate toasts. Amongst those who attended in addition to Mr. Sidney Barton were Mr. C. J. Scott, manager of the bank, and Mr. Scott; Mr. John Alston, manager of Yokohama branch; Col. M. H. Logan, M.C., and Mr. G. L. Wilson, of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the architects; Mr. H. Richardson; M. Wilden, French Consul-General and Commander Esteva, commanding the French man-of-war *Cochin*, accompanied by the staff.

THE CONSUL'S SPEECH.

Mr. BARTON, proposing the toast of the bank, said:

We are met to-day to celebrate the opening of another of those great modern buildings of which British commercial enterprise is now contributing so many to Shanghai. The world from London to New York. Three other banks had opened branches in Shanghai before that date, namely the Oriental, the Chartered Mercantile and the Agria Bank, but not one of these exists to-day, though the site on which we now stand was formerly occupied by the Oriental Bank, from whom the Chartered Bank bought it 30 years ago. The passing of these banks is a reminder to us that the assured position held by British banking institutions in this country to-day has not been lightly won, but is the result of integrity, combined with that patient and sympathetic study of local conditions which alone can earn the confidence of the foreign trader and native merchant, to which confidence this gathering bears evident witness. The China market is rich in present and even richer in future potentialities, but it cannot be captured by storm. The steady but unsensational progress made by the Chartered Bank during the past 70 years is typical of a method of approach in keeping with the best British traditions.

PRESENT DAY QUALITIES.

We are apt to blame the early founders of this Settlement for the lack of foresight which gave us the narrow streets and consequent congestion of to-day, but just as the City of London's narrow streets have failed to cramp the vision of her financiers and merchants as they grapple with the world problems which confront our own generation, so here (if we may compare small things with great) the buildings which we see springing up around us show that the dwellers in our mean streets are not blinded to the future, but are prepared to raise, on foundations well and truly laid during a century of friendly intercourse with the people of this country, an edifice worthy of the trade that is to be.

We are passing through at the moment, it is true, a time of unusual difficulty, both political and commercial, but we have passed through similar times before, and if it be said that the difficulties confronting business in China to-day are greater than ever before, is it not equally true that our resources are also greater—greater, that is, in accumulated experience and in wide knowledge and understanding of the great people amongst whom we dwell and in closer co-operation with whom lies the secret of our ultimate success? While we admire the marble halls in which we are guests to-day, we know that, just as in war it is the spirit of the man who handles the mighty modern weapons which really counts, so in the commercial arena, it is the spirit of the man who works in.

(Continued on next column.)

COLOURED CONCRETE. HOW TO BUILD ARTISTIC HOUSES.

It is a common complaint that concrete buildings present a very bare, unattractive appearance to the eye. Consequently builders and contractors in places where the cult of the concrete building is gaining new adherents every day, are likely to be interested in a scheme for colouring concrete blocks in such a manner that various little trimmings can be added to building, thus greatly improving its appearance.

The pioneer in this matter is Mr. F. E. G. Barger, A.M. Inst., C.E., who is Director of Housing at Liverpool. According to a description which appeared in the January issue of *Concrete*, the houses are built of machine-made concrete blocks, each block bearing the appearance of having received special individual attention by reason of the external markings differing in every case.

The aggregate used for blocks which are not to be exposed externally is furnace clinker, screened, crushed, and graded, the proportion by bulk being five of clinker to one of Portland cement. Blocks which are to be exposed externally differ from the internal blocks only in having a facing about 1 in. thick—before pressing of hard-aggregate concrete composed of three of aggregate to one of cement, the two mixtures being cast together in one operation.

The aggregate in the facing may be sand only, or gravel or crushed granite or other suitable hard stone, and with it is incorporated specially-made colouring matter; so that any colour of block may be produced either by showing the natural aggregate, or by means of the added pigments.

Variety in surface texture is obtained by stippling the block with the same mixture as the lin. facing material, except that the aggregate itself should be a little smaller in size.

A small quantity of iron oxide is thoroughly incorporated so as to produce any desired colour. The stippling is done while the blocks are "green," and it is important that the stippling should not be delayed much beyond what is found from experience to be proper time, as it is largely by this means that an intimate incorporation with the main substance of the block is ensured, merely an overlaid coating.

The main walls so far have been treated with various shades of buff colouring; also grey, white and red, with string courses and cornice picked out in black and other shades according to the colour scheme of the main walls. Queens of a different tone can be introduced according to taste, without any extra cost, in the external angles, under windows, and at the sides of entrance doors.

Houses which have already weathered two winters in Liverpool testify both to their absolute dryness and to the durability of the colouring. It may be noted, in conclusion, that the concrete blocks were made on "Winget" machines.

our modern skyscrapers which gives life and meaning to these buildings. The bank which is to work here has a great tradition of service to the commercial community—a tradition which has not only brought us to the present position of eminence, but is a guarantee that dignified surroundings and larger opportunities will but not as an incentive to increased service in the future. So long as this spirit prevails in our British institutions we can face our lot with confidence.

It cannot be without interest to a Shanghai audience to recall the fact that among the directors of the Bank is now numbered Sir John Jordan, who after 45 years spent in the service of his country in China, I doubt not is glad to testify by his presence among that group of distinguished men to the essential unity between British commercial and official endeavour and to the importance which London attaches to the Chinese portion of this bank's wide-ranging activities. If any doubt could exist as to the ever increasing attention of which Shanghai is now deemed worthy at Home, it should be dispelled by a realization of the fact that this building has been constructed by the well-known London firm of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, who, having discovered Shanghai, will, we hope, find it worth while to remain to represent in China the best type of British construction.

Mr. Scott, I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to be present to-day.

And now let us drink to the continued prosperity of the Chartered Bank in their new home in Shanghai. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. Scott returned thanks on behalf of the Bank; Colonel Logan acknowledged the compliments paid to the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Mr. Richardson responded on behalf of the contractors, Messrs. Trollope & Colls, and Mr. Chang Yeh-Yun addressed the gathering in Chinese, congratulating the Bank on its new offices.

COMFORT EYE

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Re-adjustment of your glasses. You will find fracturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advz.

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TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA. NOTES FROM THE COURSE.

Should the weather be fine for this afternoon's Gymkhana meeting there should be some good racing. The course is in good condition, not too heavy, and the going should be good. Enthusiasts will regret to learn that Mr. Henry Humphreys' grey pony, Speckled Mouse, has been scratched for the Gymkhana Stakes. The pony went lame after a gallop one morning last week.

According to the times put up at the early morning gallops Royal Crusader (late Starland) and Sportsman Dahlia should give good accounts of themselves in the main event—the Gymkhana Stakes. The former did the mile recently in 2 mins. 12½ secs., finishing the last quarter in 32 secs.; the latter covered the same distance in 2:12 2/5, doing the last quarter in 31 3/5 secs. At the last gymkhana that Royal Crusader somewhat disappointed his supporters. The pony does not appear to be an honest trier, but if he makes up his mind to run there is no pony to equal him in the main event.

Some experts consider that Orient Dahlia is not in prime condition but this pony on Wednesday last did the mile and a quarter in 2:30 2/5 and yesterday he covered the half mile in 1:04, finishing the last quarter in 31 secs. Petrol King is also a starter for the Stakes and this pony is in good fettle. The probable starters for this event will be: Orient Dahlia (Mr. Soares up), Oakleaf (Mr. Gibson up), Royal Crusader (Mr. Remondos up), Yellow Rover (Mr. Zolensky up), Petrol King (Mr. Potts up).

Tips for the various events:—

Half Mile Race.—1, Snodgrass; 2, Cassia River; 3, Palm Leaf (late Gallows).

A' Class Handicap.—1, Strathfarrar; 2, King Charlie; 3, Knockah Leg.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Orient Dahlia or Royal Crusader for first or second places; 3, Yellow Rover.

Polo Squary.—Mr. C. C. Boyd's stable should provide the winner.

B' Class Handicap.—Dandy Kid, Denipsey and Ridge Tile are much fancied for this race.

Three quarter Mile.—1, Royal Crusader (late Panshop); 2, Rivergrass; 3, Satisfaction Dahlia.

One and a Quarter Mile.—1, Petrol King; 2, Yellow Rover; 3, Arlington.

MORE PONIES FOR THE GYMKHANA MEETINGS.

SHANGHAI PONIES TO BE BOUGHT.

It is hoped that, during the next month or so, a number of ponies will be brought down from Shanghai for the Hongkong Summer Gymkhana meetings. With this object in view Mr. Rock, Manager of the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables, left for Shanghai yesterday on the s.s. *Empress of Australia* for the purpose of purchasing ponies there at the conclusion of the Shanghai Race meeting.

It is understood that the ponies brought down will be drawn for amongst the members of the Club.

Their inclusion in the summer races will do much to stimulate interest and add variety to the racing.

ALLEGED REMARKABLE CONSPIRACY.

PAWNSHOP FOKI CHARGED WITH STEALING \$20,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY.

Remarkable allegations of a conspiracy which resulted in the larceny of jewellery worth \$20,000 from the Leung Yik Pawnshop in Wellington Street were made at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning. Two men are concerned in the conspiracy, one being a foki employed in the shop. He is alleged to have worked in collusion with a man not concerned with the pawn broking business. It is stated that the proprietor of the shop had not examined his stock for some little time, but on opening the safe one day recently he missed the most valuable pieces of jewellery it had contained. Of the amount stolen approximately \$2,800 worth has been recovered by the police, but two very valuable finger rings, stated by Sub-Inspector Pincott, who is in charge of the case, to be worth \$7,000, are still missing. Where the outside man comes into the alleged conspiracy was indicated by Sub-Inspector Pincott yesterday. The foki was alleged to have legitimately brought a pair of bangles and given them to the outside man to pawn at his master's pawnshop. The bangles were not redeemed, but the foki stole them and gave them back to his confederate, who again pawned them at the same shop. This performance was repeated no fewer than six times, the outsider receiving money on the pawned articles on each occasion. In the end suspicions were aroused and they were arrested.

At the request of Sub-Inspector Pincott the case was remanded to Tuesday next.

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER WOUNDED.

SHOT IN DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Whilst searching a number of suspicious characters, believed to have been engaged in a robbery in Des Vaux Road Central earlier that night, Sergt. Dowse, was shot at in Shing Wong Street at about 10:15 p.m. on Thursday, by one of the alleged robbers. Fortunately the shot, which was fired at point blank range, missed its mark and only inflicted a slight wound on the left side of the neck and on the top of the left shoulder. The bullet just missed the jugular vein and its deflected course from the neck to the shoulder is rather a mystery. Had it entered the neck it would have inflicted a serious, and perhaps fatal injury. The wounded Sergeant was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he was detained. He will probably be released from hospital in the course of a few days.

Earlier that evening there had been an attempted armed robbery at an import and export firm at No. 120, Des Vaux Road Central. The robbers had held up the occupants of the house, who numbered fifteen, and herded them into a cubicle in the rear of the premises. All the robbers were armed. The head of the firm, despite instructions to keep quiet, gave the alarm by shouting out "robbery" as loud as he could. The robbers' becoming alarmed took to their heels without removing anything of value.

The police were called to the scene and a search for the robbers was unsuccessful. Sergt. Dowse was engaged on the work of rounding up suspects in the district for some time after the robbery, and about 10:15 p.m. he stopped a gang of suspicious-looking characters making their way along Shing Wong Street. Whilst he was engaged in the search one of the suspects drew a revolver and fired at the Sergeant from close quarters, so close in fact that the skin round the wound was seared with powder burns. The suspected men at once took to their heels and although wounded the Sergeant fired two shots at the fleeing men.

A small boy says that he can recognise the assailant and the Police hope to be able to trace him.

SEVERAL MEN DETAINED.

We are informed that yesterday afternoon the police detained a number of men in connection with Thursday night's shooting affray in Shing Wong Street.

AN ATTACK IN THE DARK.

ROBBERY ON A FISHING BOAT.

An incident unusual amongst the fisher folk of Hongkong occurred on Thursday night on a fishing boat lying at anchor in one of the little bays of Lantau Island. During the night the foks on the boat arose and attacked the master, his wife, and his younger brother with choppers, eventually overpowering them after a prolonged struggle in the dark. The unfaithful servants then robbed their employers of their savings, amounting to \$324, and afterwards escaped to Lantau Island in a small dingy attached to the fishing boat. The Police are scouring the Island for the miscreants, but up to yesterday afternoon they had not been found.

TO-DAY IN CANTON.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

To-day, May 5th, will be a holiday in Canton. The Cantonese will take this day off, the Canton Daily News says, to show their appreciation of the service of the Great Southern leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, for Canton and the Republic, and incidentally celebrate the success of the Constitutionalists in arms along the North and the West River districts thus far. All Government offices will be closed to business and students, labourers, political organizations, and others will hold parades, most of them in the day time and some in the evening.

The grand parade of the day will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, all meeting in front of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad Station, except the students, who will assemble in front of the East Garden. In line will be troops, military bands, decorated motor cars, carriages, dragon and lion players, Chinese bands, floats, and others.

In the evening, there will be a lantern parade on land, and a water procession on the river. Illuminations from launches and house boats will be the principal features.

The famous Cantonese dragon boats will be seen along the river.

JAPANESE MERCHANT ARRESTED.

PLEADS GUILTY TO UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

ALSO CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

A Japanese merchant named Shiro Fukushima, described as the managing partner of the Southern Trading Co., of No. 9, Lee Hous Street, and his Chinese servant boy were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of cocaine; and with offering a bribe to a Government official.

Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lloyd at the outset of the case asked for the charge of bribery against the servant boy, Wong Fun, to be withdrawn. It had, he said, been made out in error. He also asked for the first charge of unlawful possession against the servant boy to be withdrawn, as they had no evidence to offer against him.

The charge of unlawful possession against the Japanese was dealt with first. As read out by the Magistrate it was that the defendant had in his possession \$1,000 official doses of cocaine without a licence.

The defendant pleaded "guilty" to the charge and said that he had nothing to say, except that it was his property.

His Worship reserved sentence in this case until this morning.

On the charge of offering a bribe of \$50 to a Chinese Revenue Officer the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

According to the evidence of the Chinese Revenue Officer, Yeung Fai, he was standing on the previous afternoon on the pavement at Bonham Strand East, with Revenue Officer No. 18. A friend of the latter came and had a short conversation with No. 18 and then went away. As a result of this they stopped two rickshas coming from East to West. The first one contained the servant boy and the second contained the defendant. C.R.O. No. 18 stopped the first ricksha and the occupant turned round and pointed to the Japanese in the second ricksha, which attempted to turn back. Witness ran after the ricksha and ordered the Japanese to get out. At the same time he caught him by the collar. The Chinese servant boy was carrying a parcel which he said belonged to the Japanese. The two men were marched off to the Imports and Exports Office.

In the small street, connecting Wing Lok Street with Bonham Strand East, the defendant pressed something into witness's hand. He did not look at it at the time, but afterwards discovered it to be a \$50 banknote. The defendant said something to him which he did not understand, and at the same time nudged him, an action which he took to mean that he should let him go.

Mr. Russ reserved his cross-examination.

The servant boy said in the witness-box that the defendant was his master. He had been in his employ for about a month. Outside the Museum that afternoon he met his master who instructed him to carry a parcel. His master hailed two rickshas and they rode by way of Wing Lok Street to Bonham Strand East, where they were arrested.

Further evidence was given by Chinese Revenue Officer No. 18 after which the case was remanded to this morning.

MR. DENMAN FULLER.

AN APPRECIATION.

An old member of St. John's Cathedral congregation has sent to *Church Notes* the following appreciation of Mr. Denman Fuller who has relinquished the post of Cathedral Organist owing to ill-health after nearly 18 years service:—

Of his musical genius, I am not qualified to speak, but as one who has listened with delight on many occasions in the past to Gilmant, Bridge, Best and Kendrick Payne, I pay humble tribute to a man who has developed a truly wonderful organ, of which Hongkong has reason to be proud, mainly through his own enthusiasm and unselfish efforts, and who has delighted crowded audiences for years past with organ recitals which will compare with the very best at home. Nor can we forget the soul stirring "Oratorios" which have been the rule on Good Friday evenings for many years, nor the many delightful concerts and "musical lectures" which the Hongkong public owe to Denman Fuller.

He has raised large sums for charities, through his remarkable gifts, but Hongkong will best remember him for his unselfish and wonderful personal devotion to the organ at the Cathedral on days when owing to climatic conditions he had to "coax" it to play, for his heroic attention to duty during great physical suffering and weakness, for the magnificent organ recitals he has given us, and last, but not least, for the wonderful organ he leaves behind him—literally created as I know well, by the "sweat of his brow" and the "travail of his soul."

May he soon recover his health to enjoy and use the great talent with which he has been endowed and may we meet again.

THE SAILOR'S LOT. "CARLISLE" CHAPLAIN'S APPEAL.

HOME CHEER WANTED.

Rev. Reginald Churchill, R.N., who has recently come out as Chaplain to H.M.S. *Carlisle* occupied the pulpit at St. John's Cathedral on the evening of April 22nd and as few members of the regular morning congregation were present, *Church Notes* gives a wider publicity to his appeal. Mr. Churchill said:—

"In speaking in this Congregation to the residents of Hongkong, I want you to remember that the men of the British Navy are far away from home and all home atmosphere and comforts. I would ask you to consider if at least one day a week, those of you who are living in all the luxury of home life, might not consider it an act of well doing, if you gave the opportunity one evening of a few men coming to your homes, and having the cheer of a song again out here the refinement of a real home. I should indeed be grateful for such invitations for men of H.M.S. *Carlisle*. I have always found people only too ready to help provided they see that they are fulfilling some real need. If refinement and the influence of home is altogether removed from the lives of our splendid sailors, we cannot but blame ourselves when perhaps they do things we would rather not have them do. As Christians, remember, we are members one of another. We are here to help one another, not to cast stones at each other. I would ask you, then, in your kind thoughts and actions for one another not to forget the British Sailor, who guards the sea, and enables you to receive with such regularity the news of your friends at home. I know that there are clubs and institutes, but there is all the difference between a real act of personal kindness shown in a home, and any institution. Such personal acts as I ask for are just those little remembered acts of kindness and of love." (Wonderfully.) But believe me, you will remember them, for as you act to know the British Sailor, you will learn to love him, and he in turn will remember with gratitude the people of Hongkong."

ROOTS OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

FAMOUS ARCHAEOLOGIST TO COMMENCE EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. Carl Whiting Bishop, Associate Curator of the Freer Gallery of Art, which is now a Department of the famous Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has arrived in Peking on his way to Honan and Shensi, where, when the government's permission and support have been obtained, he will commence systematic excavations on a carefully thought out plan, based on Egyptian precedents. Sufficient funds are available for work spread over a number of years, and it is hoped that with reasonable luck discoveries richer than those made by Sir Aurel Stein in Desert Cathay may go to the credit of the Freer Foundation.

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH.

Mr. Bishop proposes first to devote some time to the Lung Men Caves in Honan examining and determining the age of the stone therein, which will allow classification of stone figures and the drawing of an absolute date line for the numerous examples which are now in American and European museums and are claimed to be of the Wei Dynasty (5th Century). He will then be able to determine in which direction it will be immediately profitable for him to turn for systematic excavation.

DR. LAUFER'S WORK.

The work of Dr. Laufer of Chicago University on ancient jade discovered in Honan and Shensi graves has long made the American scientific world anxious to see whether Egyptian discoveries cannot be duplicated in China. The brilliant preliminary work of Mr. Bishop in dealing with the geographical factor in the development of Chinese Civilization peculiarly fits him to carry researches one step farther, then Dr. Laufer's classic work. The Freer Foundation proposes the same policy as in Egyptian exploration,—that the Government of the country should be entitled to half of all discoveries.

For this reason it is Mr. Bishop's intention to ask the Peking Government to select Chinese colleagues who will be agreed for by the Freer Foundation, to go with him and begin this great quest which may enrich the wonderful art collection already in the Peking palaces.

Nation wide interest will be aroused by this new venture which is another proof how Chinese Civilization is beginning to be valued in the West.—*Far Eastern Times*.

According to a Peking report, "Gen. Wu Pei Fu, considering Shen Hung Ying's defeat to be a personal humiliation, insists that the Central Government shall issue a mandate condemning Dr. Sun Yat Sen on general principles and ordering Hupeh, Anhui and Kiangsi forces to hasten in to Kwangtung."

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VERY FINE OLD MATURED
SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Guaranteed 9 Years Old.

\$37.00

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COLUMBIA

LATEST DANCE RECORDS

LITTLE ROVER — FOX-TROT

PEGGY DEAR

IVE BEEN WANTING YOU

THE CLINGING VINE

STARLIGHT BOY

DEAREST

AGGRAVATING PAPA

LOOE FEET

AT

ANDERSON'S

OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S. TEL. 1322.

THE Powell

TELEPHONE C. 346.

JUST RECEIVED.

DAINTY SUMMER

HATS

AND

WHITE VOILE DRESSES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND SHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

DURING my absence from the Colony, Mr. EDWARD COCK will act as Chief Manager of the Company. By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [803]

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANG THE SHIP'S NAME

I, ARCHIBALD ORR LANG, of Messrs. GUTHRIE, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in consequence of change of ownership, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "UNION" of Hongkong, Official No. 14222, of gross tonnage 35.50 tons, registered tonnage 23.91 tons, hitherto owned by the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., for permission to change her name to "YAN KEE" and to have her registered in the new name, at the port of Hongkong, as owned by ARCHIBALD ORR LANG. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong this 4th day of May, 1923. (Sgd.) ARCHIBALD ORR LANG. [804]

GLEN LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID AND STRAITS.

THE M.Y. "GLENAPP"

Having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whences and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May, 1923, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 11th May, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [805]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1st inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 1st May, 1923. [795]

TO LET

FURNISHED, 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK. Apply H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [774]

TO LET

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "LEE BUILDING" Wanchai Gap Road, Apply to No. 21, Kennedy Road. [699]

TO LET

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [502]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager. Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [798]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager. Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [799]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager. Hongkong, 4th May, 1923. [800]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Definitive Certificate No. 5748 dated 31st December, 1920, for 35 Shares numbered 24012 to 24019, 37935 to 37940, 24506 to 24511, 35843 to 35857, Provisional Certificate No. 57768 dated 30th May, 1921, for 11 Shares, numbered 130243 to 130253 and Provisional Certificate No. 571045 for 1 Share numbered 131422 registered in the name of Mr. SIN YEE SICKYU are reported to have been destroyed by fire, and should these certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 15th day of May, 1923, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Definitive Certificate No. 5748, and Provisional Certificates Nos. 57768 and 571045 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 13th April, 1923. [706]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, 10th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 10th May, 1923, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 19th April, 1923. [738]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be sold by Order of the Mortgagee, By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On MONDAY, The 14th Day of May, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M. Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE property consists of First ALL THAT piece of parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2128 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2128 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 18th day of May, 1914, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [127]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, commencing 3.15 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTSEAD & DAVIS, at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 4th May. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [755]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. K. KASTMANN to Sign our Firm For Procurement as from THIS DATE on. BOHNEMANN & CO. Canton, 1st May, 1923. [797]

NOTICE.

AS from TO-DAY'S DATE and during the absence of Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES HALL, we have authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MOON to Sign Insurance Policies as Manager of our Insurance Department. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1923. [796]

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY commenced Business as General Merchants, Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents in Hongkong/Canton. The Firm of ZEDELIOUS WESTPHAL & CO. (CANTON), has been taken over by us as a Going Concern. BORNEMANN & CO. Temporary Office in Hongkong: No. 226, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong/Canton, 1st May, 1923. [796]

SUZUKI & COMPANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on by SUZUKI & CO., LTD., has been taken over by SUZUKI & CO., LTD., a Company established and registered in the Empire of Japan, with a Capital of Yen 80,000,000 (Yen 50,000,000 paid up).

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that SUZUKI & CO., LTD., will manage and continue all the Business entered into by SUZUKI & CO., and will be responsible for the due payment of all liabilities of that Firm. SUZUKI & CO., By their Attorney, ICHIRO KAWAGUCHI. SUZUKI & CO., LTD., By their Attorney, ICHIRO KAWAGUCHI. 1st May, 1923. [794]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12693/12698, and the Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12699/12698 in this Company, standing in the Name of LI HIM U and LI U CHEONG respectively have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. [864]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$2.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Call of \$2.50 per Share on each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 5th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MAY, 1923. For and on Behalf of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., F. J. EASTBROOK, Acting Secretary. Dated the 24th day of April, 1923. [765]

JANE CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th April, 1923, to 5th May, 1923, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, S. J. JORDAIN, Secretary. [753]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road. Telephone C. 4309.

BUYERS of CANTON ICE, DRY FARM, TWO CORNERS, HONGKONG CEMENTS, HONGKONG REALITIES, KOWLOON WEARIES, ORIENTAL COTTONS, SINCERE COMPANIES, WATSONS, HUMPHREYS' ESTATES, COLONIAL DISPENSARIES, ON LUK TUN RESTAURANTS. [697]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives Perfect Satisfaction because it is a Skilful Blend of the Best Highland Scotch WHISKIES, of Great Age, matured in Sherrywood Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON.—At Puchon, on April 21st, the wife of WILLIAM G. ALSTON, of a son. BOWMAN.—At Shanghai, on April 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. BOWMAN, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WELLYSS.—O'BRIEN-BUTLER.—At Hankow, on April 23rd, GEORGE ALEXANDER FINNISS WELLYSS, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to MILDRED AURELIA, second daughter of Mr. P. E. O'BRIEN-BUTLER, formerly H.B.M. Consul-General at Mukden.

DEATH.

HYDE.—At Shanghai, on April 27th, EDNA ROBERTA HYDE, wife of FRANK HARRY HYDE, aged 21 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, May 5th, 1923.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

A lot of clap-trap has recently appeared in certain publications about "the new trend of British policy" since Dr. SUN YAT SEN's stay in Hongkong on his return to Canton two or three months ago. Under the new order of things, we are told by an American writer who has for many years past been associated with Dr. SUN YAT SEN's activities, "the future commercial sphere which the British may legitimately aspire to dominate by reason of their natural advantages, is that section of China tributary to the port of Hongkong and the Kowloon Lensed Territory." Is there anything "new" about this? The British have, quite legitimately, aspired to dominate this territory commercially ever since the foundation of the Colony of Hongkong, and British policy in its relation to the whole succession of Governments at Canton, in the time of the Monarchy as well as since the inauguration of the Republic, now more than a decade ago, has been obviously prompted and governed purely by a desire to see peace and good government established there as being the only sure foundation for the

commercial activities on which the prosperity of this Colony depend. That being so it was impossible for any Government in Hongkong or in Great Britain, or for the Government of any other foreign country having important commercial interests in China which it had taken years to build up, to view with complacency or without strong disfavour the advent of a revolutionary like Dr. SUN YAT SEN stirring up strife and embarking on military enterprises which promised nothing more plainly than perpetual turmoil and strife. It is only twelve months ago that Dr. SUN YAT SEN was still committed to that policy and was, in fact, actually organising a military expedition whose object was to secure the unification of the country by the military predominance which he hoped to achieve. That expedition, as we all know, came to grief before it had gone far beyond the province of Kwangtung. Whatever improvement there has been recently in the relations of Hongkong and Canton has been brought about, not, it seems to us, by any change of British policy, but by the recasting of Dr. SUN YAT SEN's plans for the attainment of what everybody recognises to be entirely praiseworthy ambitions. Fundamentally there is no difference in what Dr. SUN is seeking and what the British Government and the British community in Hongkong desire. It is that China, and, for us, particularly the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, shall enjoy the benefits of good government. Dr. SUN publicly declared in Hongkong some three months ago that it was the good government and security which the inhabitants of Hongkong enjoy that inspired him in his younger days—and inspire him still—to devote his life to secure the same advantages for the people in China. It is a laudable ambition, but it is not to be achieved without long and patient effort. No military coup will suddenly accomplish it, and the factor which has made for the much-advertised improvement in the relations of this Colony with Canton is precisely, it seems to us, Dr. SUN's somewhat tardy recognition of that fact, and the avowal of his determination to devote himself to making Kwangtung a peaceful endeavour a model of good government in China. He has been interrupted quite early in his task by intrigue and treachery among the military forces on which his political authority has hitherto rested. His dependence on mercenary armies was a manifest weakness, and it is not surprising that one section of his army succumbed to the seductive bribery of General Wu Pei Fu, who continues to base his hopes for the reunification of the country on his own military ascendancy. The remarkably decisive battle which has just taken place in the region of the North River would seem to settle doubts as to Dr. SUN YAT SEN's supremacy in the province of Kwangtung. It is true that in this struggle he has been relying to a large extent on an alien force—composed of Yunnanese, whose superior military training and physical courage make them the backbone of his army. At the beginning of the struggle we ventured to express a doubt as to whether their loyalty would stand the strain of a military struggle if the Kwangsi forces were strengthened by corps of well-trained fighters from the North. It must be admitted that they have stood the test. The Yunnanese have loyally fought for Dr. SUN's cause with remarkable bravery and high courage. They have met with heavy losses—however, it is believed, than is officially admitted, and their loyalty is the more noteworthy because we learn on excellent authority that they were tempted to revolt by bribes on behalf of General Wu Pei Fu exceeding any reward they could expect from Dr. SUN. Though both the Kwangsi and Yunnanese forces were mercenary armies in the pay of Dr. SUN's Government there is a perfectly well understood reason for their difference of outlook in the present struggle. Kwangsi militarists always have an eye to the possibility of a re-establishment of their domination at Canton; while the Yunnanese, who are natives of a much poorer country than Kwangsi, have their eyes turned in the direction of the wealthy province of Szechuan. Dr. SUN YAT SEN when the time comes, if ever it does, that he can dispense with mercenary armies would find it a much easier task to repatriate the Yunnanese than Kwangsi troops. The day when Dr. SUN will think of repatriating his Yunnanese troops is not yet, but if he can manage to permanently engage their loyalty to his cause, whether they remain in Kwangtung or return to Yunnan, it would probably be a long time before any army alien to the province ventured again to challenge his position at

Canton. With such an assurance he could devote himself to his plans for the peaceful development and good government of the province, and so earn all the confidence he seeks from the British and all other foreign peoples whose sole concern is that trade and commerce shall not be constantly interrupted by internecine strife and inefficient government.

A telegram from Shanghai to the Italian Consulate states that H.R.H. the Duke of Spoleto is now out of danger and his health is getting better day by day.

Mr. Edward Cock has been appointed to act as Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., during the absence of Mr. R. M. Dyer from the Colony.

The total output of the Kulan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 21st, 1923, amounted to 90,748 tons and the sales during the period to 88,699 tons.

The Chinese correspondent who writes to us on the alleged iniquities of a Chinese formah has omitted to enclose his address, and as that is contrary to the rules which govern our publication of correspondence, the letter is not inserted.

For dragging the bed of the Harbour illegally and without permission, the master of a fishing junk was fined \$5, and given the option of seven days' imprisonment at the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

The floating wreckage of a junk in Lat. 22deg. 44min. N. and Long. 118deg. 4min. E. constitutes a danger to shipping, and mariners are warned accordingly. A waterlogged junk is also reported from Lat. 22deg. 40min. N. and Long. 115deg. 50min. E.

At a late hour on Thursday night an unemployed man named Ng Sam of no fixed abode, but who makes his headquarters at the Causeway Bay Temple, was attacked by an unknown man and wounded in the shoulder by a dagger thrust. His assailant has not been arrested.

The following decorations have been awarded by the Chinese Government:—Mr. A. L. Lyall receives the second class Paokuang Chiao (Excellent Crop with Sash); Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson, second class Chiao; Mr. H. E. Prettejohn, third class Chiao; and Mr. Ting Yi Hsien, third class Chiao.

The Chinese foreman who was charged at the Magistracy this week with wilfully damaging a number of knitting machines at a knitting factory and with using threats to his employer and another man, was discharged yesterday by Mr. J. R. Wood on all counts, the Magistrate holding that the charges had not been proved.

Among the departures by the *Empress of Australia* yesterday were Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Denys, Mr. E. Des Voeux, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Lieut.-Col. M. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bennett, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. B. F. Mattingly, Mr. T. G. Wenli, Mrs. T. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. da Silva, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Ng Tze Kwong, Mr. J. T. Joseph, Col. Alex. Reiss and Mr. P. M. Massey.

After a residence of many years in China M. and Mme. Fred Leyte have left Amoy for Home. Some 20 years ago, M. Leyte, with his wife, left Belgium for China, and soon afterwards went to Amoy, where M. Leyte represented the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. Soon afterwards, he took over the agency of Douglas, Lapraik & Co., and later that of Jardine, Matheson & Co. also, with all the subsidiary agencies attached to each of these well-known companies. During latter years, M. Leyte established the Amoy agency of the Netherlands Society, and filled the offices of Acting Honorary Consul for both the Netherlands and Belgium.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MUNIFICENT GIFT BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

We are authorised to announce that the Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., before leaving yesterday for England, placed in the hands of H.E. the Governor, as Chancellor of the University, a cheque for \$250,000 as a contribution towards the funds of the University.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]SOVIET AND THE CHURCH.
PATRIARCH TIKHON DECLARED
A "TRAITOR."Moscow, May 3rd.
The Soviet Church Convocation, with one dissentient, declared the Patriarch Tikhon a traitor, expelled him from the Church and abolished the office of Patriarch.USE OF NARCOTICS.
AMERICA'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.Washington, May 3rd.
In a speech at the Anti-Narcotic Conference, Mr. Hughes said that the United States, at the forthcoming session of the League of Nations at Geneva, would take up the position that the use of narcotics, otherwise than for medicinal and scientific purposes is illegal, and would also urge curtailment of the production of opium and coca leaves.REMARKABLE TRANS-AMERICAN FLIGHT.
A RECORD FLIGHT.
TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED
MILES IN 27 HOURS.San Diego, May 3rd.
A new world record for a long-distance flight of 2,700 miles has been established by Lieutenants MacReady and Kelly, who arrived here from New York in 26 hours 50 minutes. The monoplane had a wing spread of 976 inches, and was driven by a 400 horse power Liberty motor.

Both the airmen were in good physical condition when they alighted from their trip, which was pleasant and almost without incident. They stowed by a compass at night time, and the machine, which was then lightened of much of its load of fuel, soared over the Rocky Mountains like an eagle. The aviators exchanged places at the wheel every six hours.

Lieutenants MacReady and Kelly had already made the best previous distance record for 2,600 miles in November 1922, when they attempted a flight from San Diego to the East Coast, but were forced to land owing to engine trouble. They now contemplate a world flight.

EARLIER CABLES.

San Diego, May 3rd.
The latest remarkable feat of continuous trans-continental flight has been achieved by Lieutenants MacReady and Kelly, who have just arrived in a monoplane from Hempstead, New York.REPARATIONS OFFER.
GERMAN PROPOSALS REJECTED
BY FRANCE.Paris, May 3rd.
The Cabinet has decided that the German proposals are unacceptable owing to the conditions laid down therein and the absence of guarantees, also the insufficiency of the sums offered.RUHR WILL NOT BE
EVACUATED.Paris, May 3rd.
The draft French reply to the German Note, despatched to Brussels, declares that the offer is unacceptable, above all owing to Dr. Cuno's preliminary condition for negotiations, namely evacuation. It declares that the Allies intend to keep the pledge which points out that the offer gives no definite guarantee of Germany's good faith. The Government will tomorrow communicate the text to London and Rome.CHESTER CONCESSIONS.
MODIFICATION OF THE
CLAIMS.Paris, May 3rd.
The *Petit Parisien's* correspondent at Lausanne reports that Mr. Grew, the American observer at the conference, told General Pollo that the United States Government will not uphold the Chester claim to the Samsoun-Sivas line, and while maintaining the principle of the open door it considers the rights acquired by France in 1914 cannot be discussed.THE NATIONS' AIR FORCES
LIMITATION CONFERENCE MAY
BE CALLED.London, May 3rd.
In the House of Commons, following a question dealing with "the relative strengths of the air fleets of Britain, France, Italy and the United States, Mr. P. A. Harris asked whether the Government had considered calling a conference for the limitation of air forces on the same lines as the Washington Naval Conference. Sir Samuel Hoare replied "Yes, a proposal of that kind has always been in mind."BRITAIN AND IRAQ.
DEFINITE STATEMENT BY
MR. BALDWIN.London, May 3rd.
A more definite statement than usual regarding the British tenure of Iraq was made by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons in reply to a question. He announced that on account of the Iraq Government's substantial strides along the path of independent, stable existence since the treaty was signed with Emir Feisal last year, both parties had now signed a protocol terminating the treaty upon Iraq's entry into the League of Nations, or any time not later than four years from ratification of peace with Turkey.MARSHAL FOCHI.
TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION IN
POLAND.Warsaw, May 3rd.
Marshal Foch has arrived to attend the Polish national fête. He had a triumphal progress from the frontier, where he received the rank of a Polish Marshal. He drove through decorated flowerstrewn streets, lined by cheering crowds, from the station to the Premier's residence.MR. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,
THREATENED IN ASSYRIA.New York, May 3rd.
An Assyrian silkworker named Murad, armed with a stiletto, has been arrested in front of the residence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, junior, whose life he threatened. Mr. Rockefeller was uninjured.MISSING FROM THE
"MOSSAMEDES."Cape Town, May 3rd.
Twelve passengers on the a.s. *Mossamedes*, including two Englishmen named Vane and Spring, are now presumed to be dead.INTERNATIONAL GOLF.
AMERICAN'S DECISIVE WIN AT
SANDWICH.London, May 3rd.
Ted Ray of Oxhey has won the *Daily Mail* £1,000 golf tournament at St. Anne's, over seventy-two holes, with an aggregate of 288. Len Holland of Northampton and Abe Mitchell of North Foreland tied for second place with 289. Duncan had 290.

Visiting American golfers scored a decisive victory in play for the St. George's Cup at Sandwich. Doctor Willing and Francis Oumet tying for first place with 153. The American skipper, Gardner, had 154. There was a record entry of 121 contestants, including the leading English amateurs, six of whom tied for fourth place with 157. Dr. Willing and Oumet will play an eighteen hole decider tomorrow.

AUSTRALIAN LAWN TENNIS
REPRESENTATIVE.Sydney, May 3rd.
Mr. Anderson has unconditionally agreed to join the Davis Cup team.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

London, May 3rd.
The German proposals have depressed the foreign exchange market, which however finished a little steadier. Marks slumped to 180,000 to 185,000 and closed at 174,000 to 178,000. French francs were finally quoted at 69.75 and Belgian francs at 80.65.FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWSREINFORCEMENTS FOR SUN
YAT SEN.
SUN CHUAN FANG'S PRECARIOUS
POSITION.Peking, May 4th.
The South Fukien forces, consisting of remnants of General Hsu Shun Chi's army are at Amoy.
The troops of General Ingezi, formerly belonging to General Chen Chiang Ming's army, are now obeying General Li Lich Chun, and General Tsang Chi Ping's army has been formed into a federal army, of which Sun Yat Sen has appointed General Tsang Chi Ping Commander-in-Chief.
These three forces are advancing in columns to the north, while General Li Lich Chun is despatching forces to Kuangsi with the intention of cutting off Sun Chuan Fang's retreat. It is reported that the Tachun of Chekiang is furnishing arms and munitions to the federal troops.PEKING CABINET RESIGNATIONS.
Peking, May 4th.
It is reported that Liu En Yuan (Minister of Finance) intends to resign to-day. It is also reported that Premier Chang Shou Tseng discussed this morning with Wu Yu Lin the question as to whether the latter was willing to take up the Premiership temporarily in the event of Chang Shou Tseng resigning.SHANGHAI POLICE PROSECUTIONS.
CHARGES AGAINST CHINESE
DETECTIVES WITHDRAWN.Shanghai, May 4th.
In the Mixed Court, the charges against the Chinese detectives of inflicting grievous bodily harm on a prisoner have been withdrawn.JAPANESE JOURNALIST DEPORTED
FROM PARIS.Paris, March 3rd.
A Japanese journalist, who was arrested on a charge of obstructing the police at a Communist meeting on May Day, is to be deported.CANADA AND CHINA.
ENDEAVOUR TO ESTABLISH
FRIENDLY RELATIONS.Toronto, May 3rd.
An impressive meeting has been held to protest against the Bill before Parliament imposing further restrictions on Chinese immigrants. The meeting urged the Government to delay the Bill, which has passed the second reading, and to make further investigations of the whole subject.
The chief speaker was Sir Edmund Walker, who strongly advocated the establishment of friendly relations and a better understanding.
The *Trinity Globe* declares that all Canadian relations with China should be characterized by respect and perfect recognition of equality.KOREAN CHURCH MISSION.
STEADY PROGRESS REPORTED.London, May 3rd.
The Bishop of London, presiding at the annual meeting of the Korean Mission, read a letter reporting steady progress in Church work there. He said he believed that if an income of £10,000 was assured for a few years the Church would become self-supporting, and could rely on the native-born ministry to carry on by themselves. There were now 5,000 native and 600 Japanese Christians in Korea, but the work of missionaries was confined to an area the size of Wales.SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.
SCHEME MEETS WITH APPROVAL IN
MELBOURNE.Melbourne, May 3rd.
The *Age* says that the decision to establish a strong naval base at Singapore is a significant change in Imperial policy, giving Australia intense satisfaction. Great Britain, for many years, has been strangely indifferent to the interests of the Pacific, and it would be absurd to suggest that the Singapore base is a menace to any other power.THE BILL.
COST OF THE RUHR TO FRANCE.
A FRESH ANALYSIS.
500,000,000 FRANKS FOR JANUARY.[On February 2nd, the *Manchester Guardian* published a pessimistic analysis by a French expert of the prospects of material results from the occupation of the Ruhr which had been written for an important French weekly but withheld from publication at the request of the French Government. The same correspondent now sends it the following analysis of results so far achieved.](From a French Correspondent.)
It cannot be denied that the Ruhr operation has failed to bring in for France the results which, according to the declarations of M. Poincaré, she had a right to expect from it. The French Premier had brought to bear against the British Premier his theory of "productive pledges." In point of industrial activity the occupation of the German mining basin has been found wanting.French opinion, deceived by the greater part of the Press, does not yet see how the operation has worked out, how after the enthusiasm which it was begun on January 10th it is leading now to an economic disaster. Just as on the day of the first movement of troops none mentioned that General Bat, Chief of the General Staff, was opposed to the plan of military occupation, so to-day no one mentions that the engineers of the Cote Mission were divided in opinion as to the economic plan to be pursued.
The result is that France is now faced with a grave and complex situation, of which the most elementary factors are unknown to the public.GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
When M. de Lasteyrie placed before Parliament the figures for the occupation of the Ruhr he did not tell the whole truth, in this respect, that the figures which he gave were only those of the expenditure to be borne by the State. Deliberately or not, he omitted to give details of the loss resulting to the country from Germany's refusal to continue the deliveries in kind which she had undertaken to make; he omitted the loss resulting from the non-application of the Wiesbaden and Gillet-Ruppel agreements; and, finally, he omitted the losses resulting from the crisis suffered by the French metal industries and from the depreciation of the franc.
Our purpose in this article is to estimate the cost to the country of the occupation of the Ruhr, omitting none of the foregoing items.
To begin with, the expenditure which M. de Lasteyrie admitted in Parliament amounts to five million francs for the cost of maintenance of the civilian missions, fifty millions for the maintenance of the troops, and sixty millions for railway organisation. This is for January and February. Thus the mean expenditure for January alone must be 55,000,000 francs.
(Continued on next Column.)LOSS OF AUSTRALIAN
BARQUEUNTE.CAPTAIN AND HIS WIFE DROWNED.
SURVIVORS, TWENTY-NINE DAYS IN OPEN
BOAT.Manila, May 3rd.
Four survivors, including the mate, boatwain and two seamen, of the Australian barquentine, *Amy Turner*, which sank off Guam on April 24th, who arrived at Manila from Surigao Bay to-day, gave the following account of their experiences to Reuter's correspondent.We left Newcastle on March 21st for Manila with a cargo of coal. On the 23rd, a heavy wind, which developed into a typhoon, blew us out of our course.
On the 26th March, there were raging seas and wind. All the canvas was stripped. We floated helplessly for a mile or so. Off Guam we sighted the wireless station on the cliffs. There was no harbour or shelter in sight. We flew distress signals, but could not attract attention. Within an hour or two Guam was lost sight of.
That night the storm intensified, reaching its height on the morning of the 27th March, and the boat was badly battered. The pumps were manned constantly. About noon, seams opened, and the ship sank quickly. Two boats were launched, but the Captain, Nella Neilson, accompanied by his wife, remained on board. They stood on the poop as the vessel nosed-dive to the bottom and were never seen again.
One boat containing nine persons capsized. Only one, Lindholm, could swim, and he reached the remaining boat, which contained three people.
A sail was hoisted and a course set, the mate navigating, heading for the Philippines. The boat had canned goods and water, and the occupants held out well.
On the fourteenth day the occupants of the boat caught a dolphin on a line, which they ate raw, preserving their provisions. The men stood on watches, bailing and steering.
On the twenty-sixth day, the water became exhausted, and only one can of meat was left. That night it rained. Next day they sighted land, and made for the port of Surigao, where they arrived exhausted and without any clothes.
The Constabulary cared for the men, gave them clothing and sent them on to Manila.

CHILILI TROOPS.

TSAO KUN AGAIN "EXPLAINS."

Peking, May 3rd.
Tao Kun has again wired, saying that the movements of Chilili troops are merely due to "voluntary" withdrawal, and that he has no other purpose but for purposes of re-occupation and further training.
The Premier has wired thanking Tao Kun and Chang Tso Lin for their recent messages assuring him of their peaceful desires, and saying that he still hopes to be able to summon the Central National Conference for disarmament and peaceful reunification.

THE METALLURGICAL CRISIS.

According to the figures of the Reparation Commission, accepted by the German experts, the influence of coal despatched to France and Luxembourg in 1922 totalled 13,211,105 tons, and the deliveries totalled 12,573,887 tons. The difference is due simply to the fact that the returns of the Reparation Commission are made up some days before the end of the month, so that there are quantities despatched which are not yet delivered when the Commission is completing its figures.

In calculating what France received from Germany on reparation account, it will be reasonable to take the figures for quantities despatched, 13,211,105 tons, or a monthly average of about 1,100,925 tons in round figures. This includes Luxembourg's share, which has never exceeded 150,000 tons.

Let us see how much was received in January, 1923.
The following are the figures of the Office des Houillères Sinistrees (Damaged Collieries Bureau) for France and Luxembourg (to which are added those for Belgium, in view of the joint action of the two countries):—BEFORE THE OCCUPATION.
January 1st to 9th.
Ruhr mines..... 67,253 tons of coal.
Ruhr mines..... 135,753 tons of coke.
Aix-la-Chapelle mines..... 3,001 tons of coal.
Aix-la-Chapelle mines..... 9,410 tons of coke.
Cologne mines..... 16,851 tons of lignite briquettes.AFTER THE OCCUPATION.
January 10th to 15th.
Ruhr mines..... Nil.
Aix-la-Chapelle mines..... 1,720 tons of coal.
Aix-la-Chapelle mines..... 9,800 tons of coke.
Cologne mines..... 2,882 tons of lignite briquettes.

There are no official figures for January 15th to 31st, but the Office des Houillères Sinistrees accepts the estimate of the German Commissioner that the Allies did not receive more than 7,000 tons of fuel.

Out of these general figures, how much coke, for example, have the French blastfurnaces received? The Société des Cokes des Hauts-Fourneaux received and delivered the following quantities:—
January 1st-12..... 152,300
" 13-15..... 167,000
" 16..... 4,800
" 17..... 1,294
" 18..... 201
" 19-20..... Nil.This fall in the deliveries is important, for it constitutes the principal element in the crisis through which the French metal industries have been passing since the occupation.
The first effect of the crisis was the stoppage of a large number of French blastfurnaces, which were still in blast on January 10th.In what proportions?
Let us first make one point clear. When the first symptoms of crisis appeared, the metallurgical works did not wait to put out their blastfurnaces. They preferred to damp them down, hoping, perhaps, that the coke deliveries would recommence. By now the majority of the blastfurnaces must be put out.
In Meurthe-et-Moselle there were 45 blastfurnaces in blast on January 1st. (Longwy 4, Mécourt 3, Villerupt 2, La Gledres 2, Hausgraben 1, La Providence 4, Bion 4, Saulnes 3, Senelle 4, Homcourt 3, Neuvre-Maisson 3, Pont-a-Mousson 4). As the total number of blastfurnaces in Meurthe-et-Moselle is 80, the activity of 45 of them represented 56 per cent. of the normal production.
In Moselle there were 40 blastfurnaces in blast on January 1st.
Then came the occupation.
In Moselle the figure fell from 40 on January 1st to 30 on January 15th, 26 on the 20th, 23 on the 24th, 21 on the 28th.In Meurthe-et-Moselle, Kuntzange has damped down 2 blastfurnaces; De Wendel has damped down 3 at Hayange and Moyeuvre and 2 at Jœuf, so that of their total of 21 they finished on January 25th by having 16 at work. La Providence has damped down 2 at Longwy-Rebon, Longwy, 2 at Mont-Saint-Martin, La Gledres, 1 at Micheville, 1 at Pont-a-Mousson; this last one alone represents one-third of the total production of the foundries at Pont-a-Mousson.
And by the end of January the production of the French blastfurnaces, which was about 40 to 45 per cent. of the normal at the beginning of the month, had fallen to 10 to 15 per cent. of that.
In the Saar, Röchling has damped down 3 blastfurnaces, Borbich 4, and the Redange-Billing works 2.
The same situation in Luxembourg: Nine blastfurnaces damped down.In a word, the crisis is general. It is also terrible. To begin with, as the German coke grew rarer, the price of coke in the French market soared upwards. On February 1st the basic price of metallurgical coke, fixed by the Société des Cokes des Hauts-Fourneaux, was 110 francs. It has just been put up to 150 francs as from February 15th.
Then, instead of the basic price of coke delivered to the works being applicable to 40 or 50 per cent. of their capacity of consumption, it is now applicable only to 10 per cent. For the remaining 90 per cent. the price is 300 francs. This gives a mean price of 195 francs.
In the face of this soaring of prices the works are taking measures to protect themselves at the expense of their customers. These measures are of two sorts:—
1. Cancellation of contracts signed before the crisis. Not all of the works, it is true, have demanded cancellation. But those of La Gledres and the Nord et Est companies have done so.
2. Contracts in process of settlement all have prices based for the future on the price of metallurgical coke or of unrationed coke at date of supply or delivery.Thus the works are protected. But the customer has no knowledge of what his orders will cost him.
Moreover, unemployment is threatening. Already the working day has been reduced to four and five hours. And the ironmasters are talking of a coming forced stoppage for one or two days in the week.
At what figure can we place the loss inflicted on the French metal industries by the occupation of the Ruhr, the loss resulting from the dearth of coke, from its high price, from the retardation of production, from the cancellation of existing contracts and the doubt as to future ones?

We said that Germany had been delivering an average monthly quantity of 1,100,000 tons of coal to France and Luxembourg. What value did this represent?

The Reparation Commission valued it at 13,652,866 gold marks—that is, 17,069,083 gold francs. Taking the dollar at 16.50 francs, we get a value of 54,930,483 paper francs, giving, as the price of a ton of coal, about 48 paper francs.

But this is the most arbitrary of prices. It corresponds neither to the world market price nor to the cost of replacement. The fact is that if 48 French metal industries had had to replace these missing 1,100,000 tons, it would have paid, at the average English price 27s. per ton, plus 6s. freight, or 33s. With the pound sterling at 77 francs the ton of coal would cost 127 francs, or 127 francs c.i.f. to the French port. This gives an average value, 133,000,000 francs for the 1,100,000 tons.
This price of replacement is a long way from the Reparation Commission's valuation figure. The difference is 50,000,000 francs.
If, then, the French metal industries had replaced the missing indemnity coal for January by British coal, it would have expended 133,000,000 francs.Not that it did so.
For January, at all events, it did not draw from England the missing coal. The statistics of British coal in France for January give a total of 839,232 tons. This is below the monthly average of imports of British coal for 1922, which was 1,077,388 tons, excluding coke.

What conclusion are we to draw? The French metal industry has received no German coal or coke, or no appreciable quantity, since the occupation of the Ruhr. Nor has it demanded coke or coal from England in replacement of its loss. Consequently it has been compelled to damp down its blastfurnaces and reduce its manufacture to 60 per cent. of the volume at January 1st. This represents a loss of earnings impossible to determine exactly, but certainly not less than the value of the coke and coal which would have been consumed in the works. At the cost of replacement this is 133,000,000 francs.

To this loss of earnings has to be added the loss from the increase in price of coke produced in France, the loss from cancelled contracts, the loss from the indispensable repairs of blastfurnaces which after damping down have gone out. And heavy as these losses must be for January, they will still be less than those which the industries will have suffered in February. For the situation in regard to coal transports from the Ruhr has not improved, and such stocks of metallurgical coke as the works were able to keep were consumed at the beginning of the week ending January 17th that is, in the first days of the occupation of the Ruhr.

DELIVERIES IN KIND.
Now let us consider the losses resulting from the German refusal to make the deliveries provided by the Versailles Treaty. The average monthly value of the deliveries in kind made by Germany in 1922 was as follows:—

	Gold Marks	Equivalent (to say) paper francs
General supplies.....	14,303	1,641,677
River boats.....	238,530	27,532,500
Dock material.....	167,800	64,907
Live stock.....	618,244	1,730,754
Coal and ammoniac.....	298,833	1,384,521
Petroleum and petrol.....	564,341	2,389,184
Various deliveries.....	128,297	603,376
Dyes.....	195,490	786,640
Pharmaceutical products.....	13,880	52,980
Railway material.....	40,594	162,329
Agricultural machinery.....	102,0	64,500
Various.....	12,787	49,797

The total loss through the default of Germany in regard to deliveries in kind under the above headings for one case, France 12,161,000 francs for January. Note clearly the valuation of these products in gold marks is that of the Reparation Commission. If the case is the same as in the valuation of coal, the valuation is much below the actual cost of replacement. Outside these deliveries in kind are those under the Wiesbaden and Gillet-Ruppel agreements. The orders from French war victims given under the latter agreement and executed by German contractors amounted to 139,822 gold marks, or, say, 174,793 paper francs.

In common with other deliveries in kind, these under the Gillet-Ruppel agreement ceased with the occupation of the Ruhr—whence a further loss. Moreover, France appointed official intermediaries, called *mandataires agréés*, for the purpose of this agreement and required security from them. The total of these securities without 40,000,000 francs. As there are no longer any German deliveries, these *mandataires agréés* are doing no more business, and their security is unproductive.

PREMIUM ON IMPORTS.

Finally, the Ruhr operation has cost France through the fall in her exchange, which has continued steady since January 10th, about 15 per cent. on the average. In other words, foreign imports are costing France 15 per cent. more than before January 10th. As the French imports for January amounted to 2,144,204,000 francs, it follows that the premium on imports amounted to about 321,000,000 francs.

Moreover, the French balance of foreign trade for January showed a setback from December. The January imports were less than those of December by 2,785,000,000 francs or over 60 per cent. The January exports were less than December by 823,511,000 francs.
From this study there can be only one conclusion drawn. If it is not very easy to see what the operation in the Ruhr should be bringing in for France, it is plain, on the other hand, that it is costing her over 500,000,000 francs for the month of January in Government expenditure, lost earnings, and various losses. And this on the basis of estimates which we have kept within moderate limits.

NEW EINSTEIN DISCOVERY.

Professor Einstein reports, the *New York Press* states, that during his recent voyage in the Indian Ocean he made a discovery which will create an even greater sensation than the relativity theory. It deals with the connection between gravitation and terrestrial magnetism. The discovery was the result of an investigation of the properties of amber. —Exchange Telegraph Company.

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efficient manner, digestive disorders are
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digestive system, toning, strengthening,
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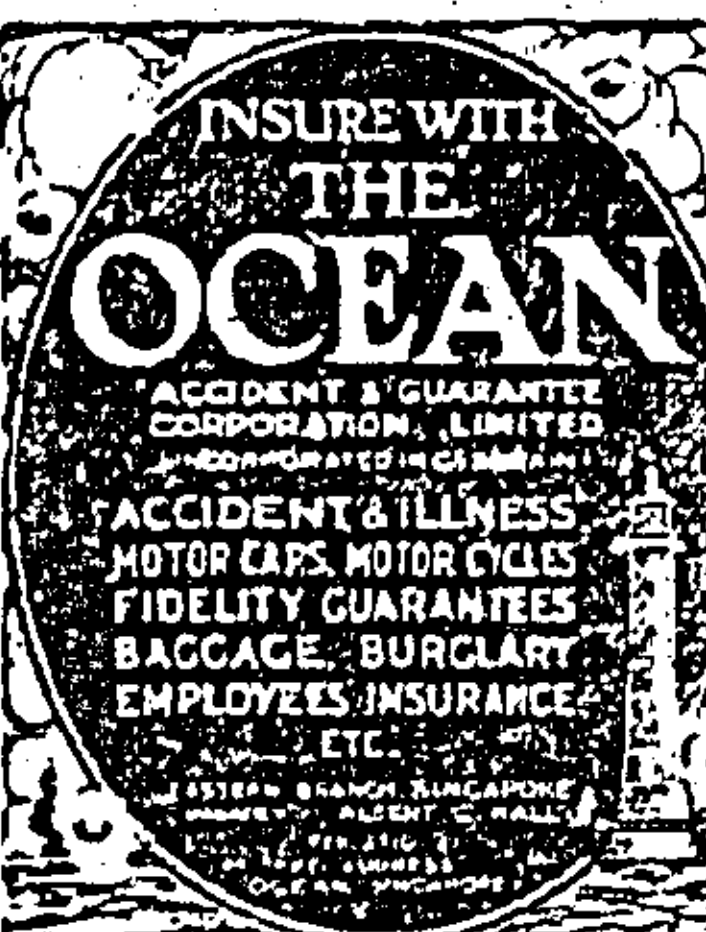
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STRANGE MURDER CASE.

GERMAN CRIMINOLOGISTS
PUZZLED.A murder trial involving a number of
problems likely to absorb the attention of
German criminologists for some time, was
concluded on March 26th at Zwickau, in
Saxony.Lorenz Kohn, a young ex-lieutenant of
Hussars, had been accused of murdering
Fraulein Margarethe Müller in the
hillside forest above Carlsfeld, a small village
in the mountains of the Bohemian frontier.
The two had been staying at a country inn,
The Meadow House, as Herr and Frau Kohn
during the winter of last year. They were
both of good middle-class and well-to-do
families, and Kohn since the death of his
father had become rich. The relationship
between the two young people seems to
have been more or less tacitly accepted by
the families on both sides.The two had gone for a walk in the
snow one winter's afternoon and Kohn had
taken with him a small spade, intending,
so he stated in his evidence, to make a
path through the snow. Subsequently Kohn
returned alone, giving out to the innkeeper
and the foresters that he and Margarethe
had quarrelled and that she had gone away
for ever. The story was accepted.But in the spring of 1922, when the snows
had melted, the body of Margarethe was
discovered by some foresters in an almost
impossible thicket in a lonely part of the
forest. An automatic pistol belonging to
Kohn was found in the dead woman's hand,
while a short distance away Kohn's stick
and an empty cartridge case fitting the re-
volver were discovered.Kohn was arrested and after a trial lasting
over a fortnight was found guilty of killing
without intent and sentenced to six years
and six months imprisonment. The prisoner
protested his complete innocence to the last.There were two curious features of the case.
It was decided by experts that the arms of
the body had been moved after death, and it
was also decided that from the point where
the empty cartridge case and stick were
found it would have been impossible to fire
a shot that would have struck a person
standing at the point where the body was
found. There were three cartridges in the
magazine of the pistol, but there was none
in the barrel, from which the inference was
drawn that someone had handled it after it
had been used. "It looked as though it had
been put there," said one of the experts.The case turned on the question whether,
after the altercation between the two,
Margarethe had gone away and committed
suicide. That was Kohn's defence. The
weak spot in it was that he could produce
no good reason why she should have wanted
to. The case for the Public Prosecutor was
that Kohn had shot her after an altercation,
though there was also no apparent reason
why he should have done this either. Sub-
sequently he sold some of her jewelry,
and the prosecution introduced the motive
of money. But Kohn's brother, a doctor in a
high official position, gave evidence that
since his father's death the family had let
the young ex-cavalry man have all the
money he wanted.Unable thus to get rid of the matter, the
Court decided to hold a sitting at the spot
where Margarethe's body had been found
when the winter snows melted and the fore-
sters inspected the ground as was their spring
custom. Meanwhile the shooting suit worn
by Kohn on the day the murder had been
found to have bloodstains upon it. The Court
decided that it should be sent to the State
Analyst in Berlin, Professor Strauch.Two incidents occurred towards the end
of the trial which went strongly in the
prisoner's favour. Professor Strauch's report
was made, and it showed that all the blood-
stains were undoubtedly from the blood of
animals, such as might be found on the shoot-
ing suit of a sportsman who had often carried
partridges or ducks dangling from his game
bag, and a letter written by Kohn to Mar-
garethe apparently after the alleged parting
in the woods (but never posted) was found
among the young man's papers after his
arrest. The other mysteries of the case
remained unsolved.Nevertheless the jury took the view that
after the quarrel Margarethe had been shot
by Kohn, but whether with premeditation
or not there was nothing to show. He was
accordingly sentenced. He addressed counsel
and jury, declaring in a calm speech his
innocence and his firm belief that if Mar-
garethe had been murdered the true mur-
derer might yet be discovered.The trial has created considerable interest
among students of Criminology, no theory so
far advanced appearing to all the cir-
cumstances of the case.—Times.WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS
DEATH.

WHO WAS HER RICH FRIEND?

In the case of the mysterious death of an
American "social butterfly" known as
Dorothy Keenan, also Dorothy King, who
wore ermine cloaks and costly jewels, but
who consorted with "lounge lizards" and
others of the social under world, the question
raised by the police in searching for the
slayer has always been, who was Dorothy's
rich friend? This mysterious friend has ad-
mittedly been helping the police, but his
identity was not disclosed publicly until
recently, when the portrait of Mr. J. K.
Mitchell, a prominent Philadelphian, aged
52, one of the most respected Americans
who gave his services to the Govern-
ment for a dollar a year during the war,
was published in every Sunday news-
paper. Mr. Mitchell, who is known to the
public following the case as the "mysterious
Mr. Marshall" who visited Dorothy in her
New York apartment, married the younger
daughter of Mr. Edward T. Stutesbury,
a Philadelphia associate of Mr. J. P.
Morgan, and head of the banking
firm of Drexel and Co. Mr. Mitchell
is president of the Philadelphia Rubber
Company, with plants in Philadelphia
and in Akron, Ohio. He is prominent so-
cially in New York as well as in Philadelphia,
and the revelation of his name has created
a big sensation. The girl was chloroformed,
it is stated, by a New York blackmailer,
whose arrest is pending.—Daily Telegraph.Three-quarters of the morality of this
country is based on expediency.—Mr.
Justice McCardie.Shyness on all serious things is one of
the worst faults of the English people.—
Dr. H. H. H.PIMPLES ON 3
WEEKS OLD BABYTurned To Blisters. Could
Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals."When my baby was about three
weeks old small pimples broke out
which gradually turned into blisters.
She could not sleep on account of
the irritation and wanted to scratch
all the time. She did not have a de-
cent night's sleep for a long time."
"A friend advised me to try Cuti-
cura Soap and Ointment so I sent
for a free sample. After a fortnight's
use the blisters began to disappear
and at the end of a month she was
healed." (Signed) Mrs. O. Mitchell,
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St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—6th
May, 1928, 5th Sunday after East-
er, Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Children's Service
(10 a.m.); Hymns, 334, 331, 241; Matins (11
a.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, Verses No. 2;
Psalms 122, 130, 134; Epistle, Romans, 8:1-17;
Gospel, Luke 11:1-13; Benedictus, No. 14; Jacobus;
Hymns, 432, 433.
Holy Communion (11 noon); Litany (12 noon);
Prayer Service (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.);
Responses, Psalms, 146; Magnificat,
No. 75; Epistle, Nunc Dimittis, No. 6; Lloyd;
Hymns, 346, 69, 479.Union Church (Kennedy Road).—
Sunday Services, April 8th.—
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns: 318, 397, 705, 428, 598.
Subject:—The Potter's House.
Evensong Service at 6 o'clock.
Hymns: 438, 545, 248, 287, 62.
Preacher at both Services:—Rev. J. Kirk
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ing and Social Hour.First Church of Christ, Scientist,
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Road. 8.30—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wed-
nesday, 8.45 p.m.

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*Carl Logen	9,000 tons	—

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SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION.

COMMONS' PROTEST.

REBEL TEACHING IN ENGLAND.

[The condemnation to death by the
Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal of
Soviet Russia of Archbishop Cleliak and
Mgr. Butkevich, who were accused of
opposition to the Soviet decrees for the
separation of Church and State, and of
organizing counter-revolutionary activities
among the clergy of Petrograd, has
aroused widespread protest.]

The announcement made by the Under-
Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to the
imminent fate of the Archbishop of
Petrograd led to a dramatic scene in the
House of Commons on March 27th.

A Labour member, Mr. Ammon, had
asked for the latest news of the Arch-
bishop, and was informed that the British
agent in Moscow confirmed the report that
the Archbishop and one of his priests had
been sentenced to death, and expressed
the fear that sentence would be carried
out within forty-eight hours. "Rats,"
said out the solitary Bolshevik in the
British Parliament. This angered Mr.
Jack Jones, who reproved him in tones
which were meant to be *sotto voce*.

Later Mr. Jones expressed the feelings
of the whole House when he asked "Can-
not we hold the hon. member for Mother-
well as a hostage?" The House was filled
with a roll of cheering which continued
for a remarkably long time. Mr. New-
bold sat white and shaken in the face of
this spontaneous expression of anger.
Mr. Jack Jones was so carried away by
excitement that he exclaimed "If you put
the Roman Catholic Archbishop to death
I shall put you to death." This inter-
ruption of the theatrical led to some
laughter, but there was no smile on the
face of Mr. Newbold, who rapidly left the
Chamber.

Mr. Ammon was anxious that the Gov-
ernment should make another effort, in
connection with other Powers, to re-
sist the Soviet Government's intense
feeling which existed outside Russia; but
the Under-Secretary pointed out that the
British agent had done all in his power, in
accordance with instructions from the
Government, to save the threatened
ecclesiastics. "I cannot see that anything
more can be done," he said. "If the Soviet
Government is determined to practise bar-
barities of this nature," Sir W. Davidson
disapproved in a tangible fashion. "We
were as long," he asked, "going to
tolerate in our midst trade delegates from
this barbarous Power?" Up rose Mr.
Newbold with a question which brought
further angry expostulations from mem-
bers on all sides. "Is it not a fact," he
asked, "that no clerics condemned to
death have ever been put to death?" Mr.
B. E. Poter wished the Government to
emphasize the opinion of the country by
telling the so-called Soviet trade repre-
sentatives in this country that they would
have to leave within twenty-four hours of
these executions taking place. No reply
was returned.

TEACHING SEDITION.
There was a singular appropriateness in
the introduction shortly afterwards by Sir
John Butcher of a Bill to prevent the
teaching of seditious doctrines or methods
to the young. Curiously enough, many
members of the Labour Party who had
been most anxious to condemn the result
of Bolshevik tyranny now protested
against legislation aimed at preventing
the inculcation of Bolshevik principles
among the young.

Sir John Butcher presented his Bill in
a speech of studied moderation. All the
strong language used was that of Bol-
shevist propaganda. The Bill, he said,
sought to prevent the teaching of seditious
matters to children under 16 and the dis-
semination of seditious literature among
such children. No teaching of literature
was interfered with by the Bill unless it
was seditious according to the common law
of England, and therefore illegal. The
Bill in no way affected propaganda among
adults. The object of the Communist
movement among the young was to destroy
the existing Constitution, by force if
necessary, and to set up in its place revo-
lution on the Russian model.

The movement, said Sir John Butcher,
was the outcome of the First Congress
of the Young Communist International
held at Berlin in November, 1919. That
Congress issued a manifesto to the pro-
letarian youth of all nations which ad-
vocated the overthrow of the existing
order of things.

The Labour Party challenged the Bill,
but did not proceed to a division.—Times.

WASHINGTON TREATIES.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Reuter's Agency understands that a certain
amount of misapprehension appears to exist
in certain quarters regarding Great Britain's
attitude towards the range of heavy naval
guns as affected by the Washington
Treaties. Recently a certain sum of
money was voted by the United States
Senate for the purpose of increasing the
range of American naval guns in view
of an alleged increase in the range of British
main batteries. By the terms of the
Washington Treaties it was agreed that the
existing range of naval guns then prevail-
ing should be maintained by the signatory
nations and should not be increased.

The United States naval authorities were
fully aware of the range of British guns at
the time of the conclusion of the treaties,
and it may now be definitely stated that
this range has never since been increased.
The United States Government was infor-
med accordingly at the time the money was
voted by the Senate.

In competent circles in London it is
pointed out that a somewhat ambiguous
clause exists in the Washington Treaties
regarding the elevation of gun mountings,
and it is alleged that under the terms
of this clause the signatory nations might
possibly justify an increase in the range
of their heavy naval guns. Such a step,
however, has certainly not been contem-
plated by Great Britain at any rate.

A later message says:—It is announced
to-day (March 29th) by Representative
Madden, Chairman of the House Approp-
riation Committee at Washington, that
the money voted by Congress for re-
mounting the guns of American battle-
ships will not be expended by the Navy
Department, and that the controversy,
unless it is reopened by the President's
request, which is unlikely, is now con-
sidered closed.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 4th at 10.10.—Pressure has increased
considerably over the last 24 hours, and slightly
over Indo-China it has increased moderately
over S.W. Japan and at Yap. It is nearly
stationary from Shanghai to Hongkong and
the Philippines.

A somewhat deep depression, which formed
to the east of the Loosens yesterday, is now
central to the east of Tokyo.

The position of the Yap typhoon is un-
certain.

A shallow depression is central near
Touane.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m., 4th May, 0.03 inch. Total since
January 1st, 10.32 inches, against an average
of 12.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon, 5th May, is as follows:—

Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, fresh to
moderate; overcast, occasional rain.

Formosa Channel: The same as
No. 1.

South coast of China between (the same as
Hongkong and Lamocka) No. 1

South-east of China between (the same as
Ho ghong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 4th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.79	29.78
Temperature	71	64	71
Humidity	9	87	84
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	4	4
Weather	od	od	od
Rain	0.40	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 73

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 68

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 5th to 11th, 1923.

Days of Week	High Water.		Low Water.	
	H'kong Standard Time	Height ft. in.	H'kong Standard Time	Height ft. in.
Satur.	5 m 14 s	4 4	5 m 32 s	3 5
Sun.	6 m 11 s	5 9	6 m 30 s	4 2
Mon.	7 m 5 s	6 3	7 m 1 s	5 0
Tues.	8 m 4 s	6 8	8 m 0 s	5 5
Wed.	9 m 3 s	7 3	9 m 0 s	6 0
Thurs.	10 m 2 s	7 8	10 m 0 s	6 5
Fri.	11 m 1 s	8 3	11 m 0 s	7 0
Sat.	12 m 0 s	8 8	12 m 0 s	7 5

NOT IN THE PROGRAMME.

WHAT THE WIRELESS TOLD.

A curious wireless phenomenon is exciting
the interest of listeners in at Birmingham.
The other night, Mr. D. M. Bloomer, a met-
allurgical chemist, was enjoying the usual
programme broadcast locally when he
heard with the greatest distinctness a voice
which he recognised as that of a lady living
next door. It seemed that his neighbour
was also listening-in at the time
on her own set, and it was her casual
remark that "I ought to be frying some
fish now," that reached Mr. Bloomer. The
latter's apparatus is a three-valve set, tuned
to 360 metres, and the lady's a crystal set,
the respective aerials being separated by a
distance of 25ft. The sentence was ap-
parently picked up by the crystal set and
transmitted to the valve set.

Mr. Bloomer's theory is that the valve set
gave off some radiation which overbore the
crystal set, causing it to oscillate and be-
come a medium of transmission.

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SAIGON	TAISANG	Sunday	6th May, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TAISANG	Sunday	6th May, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	TAISANG	Monday	7th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN	TAISANG	Wednesday	9th May, 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	Thursday	10th May, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	CHIPSING	Friday	11th May, 10 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday	11th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Friday	11th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TINGSANG	Sunday	13th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Thursday	17th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TUNGSHING	Sunday	20th May, Noon.
Kobe via MOI	FOOKSANG	Sunday	20th May, Noon.
Kobe via MOI	LAISANG	Friday	25th May, 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	HOISANG	Wednesday	30th May, 3 p.m.

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the service by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
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"GLENTARA"	...	"GLENAHIFE"	...	14th June, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENTIFFER"	...	"GLENAHIFE"	...	18th June, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	2nd July.	"GLENAHIFE"	...	11th June, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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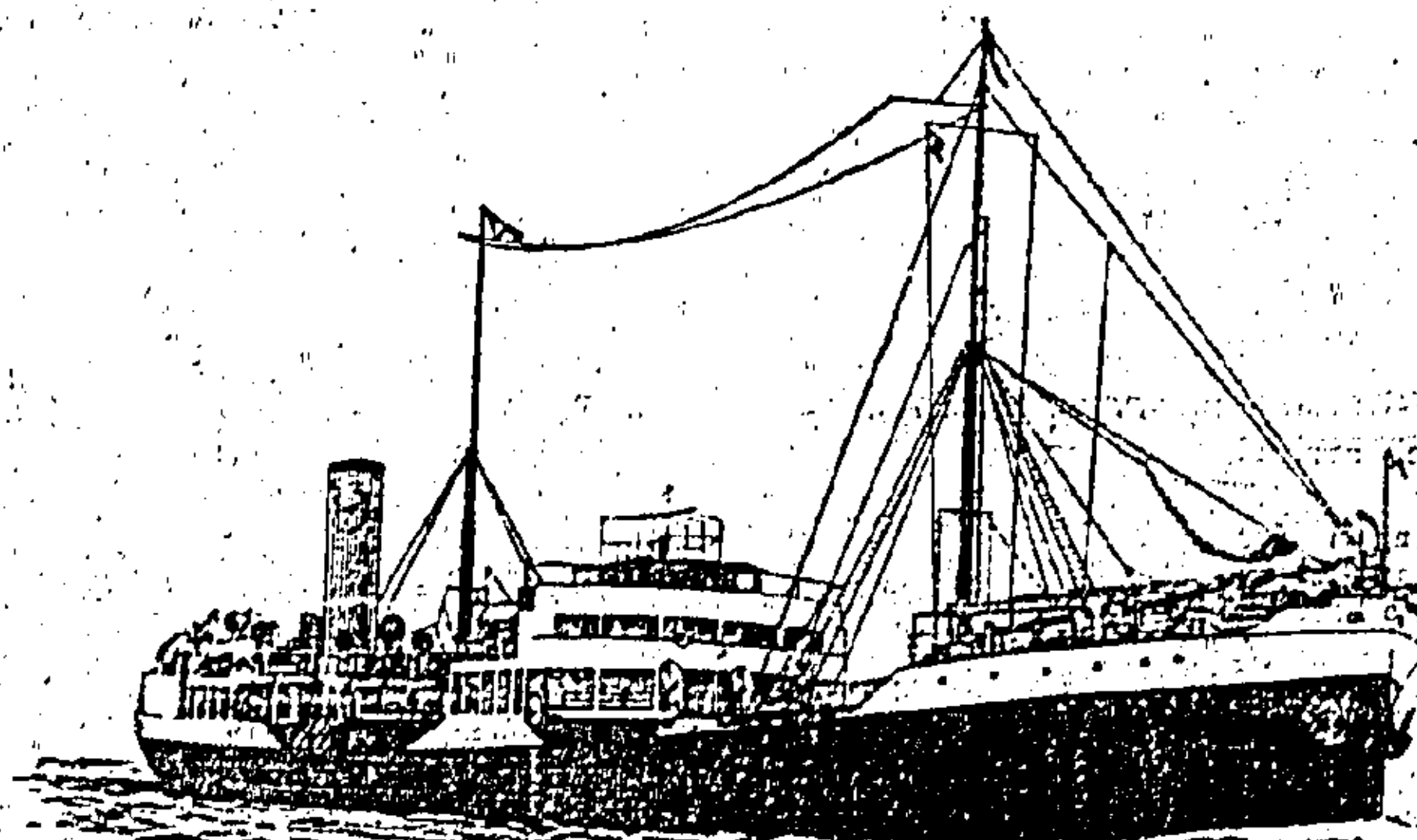
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"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"	via Suez Canal	25th May
"CANFA"	via Suez Canal	5th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.**M.****MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pre. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	14th May
AMBOISE	—	—	23rd May
CORDILLERE	6th April	4th May	12th June
ANGERS	10th April	22nd May	26th June
CHILI	4th May	3rd June	10th July
PORTHOUS	18th May	17th June	24th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 55. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 55. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... 2 55. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ... 2 55. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIQNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

L.T. ST. LOUBERT-BIE leading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 12th May.

L.T. MEINAM leading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end of May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.Telephone: Central 740. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG	Capt. W. O. Parsons	Tuesday, 8th May, at 1 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 11th May, at 12 Noon.
HAICHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Tuesday, 15th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**JAPAN COAL**

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Ship	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,813	5th May, 11 a.m. S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIPDFORE"	5,324	15th May Singapore & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUDAN"	6,700	3rd June S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE"	6,252	4th June S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,580	13th June Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	6,087	27th June Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MAIWA"	10,241	11th July Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DYFANFA"	9,098	25th July S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SORDAN"	6,666	28th July S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug. Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARHMITR"	8,241	22nd Aug. Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	5th Sept. Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,056	19th Sept. Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct. Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,915	12th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May, Noon.	(Mails, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Perth and London via Panama Canal.**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"GURNA"	5,248	8th May	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTON"	4,600	8th May	Japan Direct.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	10th May, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DELTA"	6,700	20th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SUDAN"	6,087	21st May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

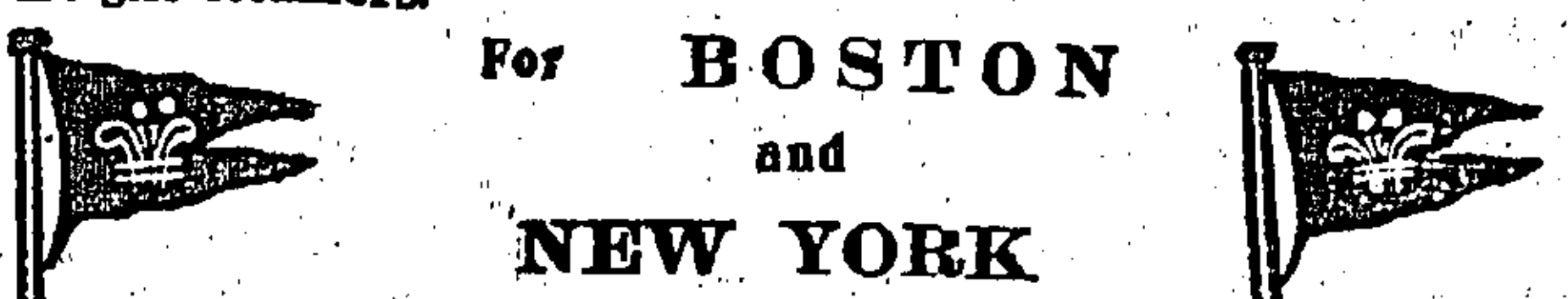
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
93 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston (and/or New York) by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"	on or about 16th May.
S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"	on or about 15th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"	on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.Telephone: Central 5164 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furness) St. George's Building**O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" (Omitting Marseilles) Sunday, 12th May
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELESTES MARU" (calling at Penang) Sunday, 6th May

SAIGON, BAN ROE & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service

"KISHU MARU" Monday, 21st May

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Bangkok.

"INDO MARU" Friday, 1st June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 6th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SEIKO MARU" (Moji direct) Sunday, 20th May

"ATLAS MARU" Monday, 28th May

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIYO MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY Thursday, 10th May

"BOSU MARU" For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 4080. K. SHIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	"WUHU"	On 5th May, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th May, 4 p.m.
MOHAW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 7th May, 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"FOOCHOW"	On 7th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th May, 4 p.m.
HOHANG, PAKHUI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAWKONGTUNG"	On 8th May, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 9th May, D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and triple-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Telephone Central 33.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE John Swire & Sons Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila, Timor & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	26th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone Central No. 33.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.U.S.F. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th May
Leave Hongkong 7th May

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.U.S.S. "Marna" ... Due Hongkong 15th May
Leave Hongkong 16th MayU.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 16th June
Leave Hongkong 17th June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.L. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,
INDO-CHINA-STRATTS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
U. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ**

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORT
PIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.**FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE**S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 7th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 23rd June.**FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.**

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents

